"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds west to northwest.

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TWICE CONVICTED MAN INTERESTED FINANCIERS

Well-Known Men Helped Form Inter-State Trust Company.

Leonard Imboden, Who Has a Criminal Record, Figured as Promoter in Scheme Condemned by New Jersey Officials.

A tale of how men who rank high in the financial affairs of New York City became interested in the schemes of a Western "financier," who had been twice convicted of violation of the law because of his activities, has been brought out as a result of the proceedings at Trenton, N. J., against the Interstate Trust Company of Jersey City.

Incidentally it was learned that some of the money left by the late William B. Bannigan, known as the "Rubber King," had been invested in concerns with which this "financier's" name is connected.

On the report of David O. Watkins, the State Banking Commissioner, Attorney General Thomas H. McCarter of that State brought proceedings for a receiver for the company, as told in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES. It was declared by Mr. Watkins that Leonard Imbodep was the promoter of this company. The supposed plan of its operations, which has been condemned by the New Jersey officials, was proposed by him to Mr. Garvan of the law office of James B. Dill.

The Interstate Trust Company of Jersey City in the report that Mr. Watkins has filed with Mr. McCarter is declared to be one of a chain of similar concerns scattered throughout the country for the purpose of using legal forms to secure specious and false credit. The report says the chain is composed of these other concerns: The Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Stamford, Conn.; the Central Trust Company of South McAlester, Indian Territory; the Cherokee National Bank of Enid Oklahoma; the Farmers' National Bank of Kingfisher, Oklahoma; the National Bank of Commerce of Fort Worth, Texas, and the New Castle Trust Company of New Castle, Del.

The scheme was, according to the Banking Commissioner, to have the various companies take up each other's stock and ingeniously transfer alleged deposits so as to give the appearance of business, when in reality none was being done. On the basis of representations, said to have been obtained by such devices of bookkeeping, the Interstate Trust proposed increasing its capital stock from $100,000 to $5,000,000, and to float $20,000,000 of collateral mortgage bonds. This incited the Banking Commissioner to the investigation, which led immediately to an application for a receiver.

SOME ACTIVITIES OF IMBODEN.

Mr. Imboden is not officially connected with the company in any way or shape. Mr. Watkins, however, had been seeking information about him for some time. So had several persons in this city, among them the law firm of James B. Dill, through which the Interstate Trust Company was incorporated, and men of the financial world, who had been displeased at times by seeing their names connected with certain schemes.

The trail led them to Texas, and back to 1891, when in Fort Worth Leonard B. Imboden was convicted of forgery after the failure of a trust company which he had organized. It was discovered that the names of many subscribers to the company's stock had been obtained without the formality of consulting them. Imboden was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but was pardoned by Gov. Hogg, when two years had been served, through the efforts of a brother who was then a State Senator.

He went to Kansas City, Mo., later and organized the Planters' Bank. In the course of this enterprise he obtained the note of one S. F. Hancock for $25,000 for capital stock, giving in return a draft on a Nebraska Bank for $15,112. Hancock had trouble collecting on the draft, and about the same time it developed that other credits were not so material as they might have been.

Imboden was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but a higher court reversed the verdict. Next Imboden appeared in Guthrie, Oklahoma, but for some reason or other he did not like the place, and came to New York.

The late Fall of 1901 found him comfortably installed in offices at 25 Pine Street, as general manager for the Investment Company of America. Imboden is a man of wide talent, and it was perhaps natural that he should not confine himself to a single line of business. He had made the acquaintance of Surrih Lee Boden, who had been with Tarr, Giddings & Co. of Boston up to 1881; then went to the American Loan and Trust Company as Secretary, and then to the Maverick Bank, which failed in the early nineties.

It was late in that same Fall that several New York men well known in financial circles received calls from an engaging stranger who desired to interest them in a proposition. Among these men were Charles C. Edey, banker, of 2 Wall Street; C. Amory Stevens of Summit, N. J., whose interest in the Stevens estate of Hoboken gave him prominence; Henry E. Hutchinson, President of the Brooklyn National Bank, and Edward V. Loew, President of the American Savings Bank of 501 Fifth Avenue. Just how all of these were approached does not appear, for Mr. Edey was out of town yesterday and could not tell his story, and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hutchinson could not be seen.

Mr. Loew, however, threw light on the subject.

"Mr. Arbecam came to me with the plan of establishing a trust company which should own the stock of other banks and trust companies, and through this control would be able to invest profits from the operation of the controlled banks to better advantage than could the banks themselves directly, because of the limitations placed upon bank investment," he said.

"Mr. Arbecam showed me a list of names of gentlemen, who, he said, had consented to act as Directors, including among them many men of standing in financial circles of the city, and on the strength of these representations I gave him my name.

"I did not at this time meet Mr. Imboden, but was introduced to him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was stopping. It being explained that he controlled forty or more banks in Western cities whose stock could be acquired, and also that he held options on several banks in New York whose names, together with the names of the gentlemen on the proposed list of Directors I am not at liberty to mention, I made some little investigation, and found that Mr. Imboden had no options on New York banks as represented, and that several of the gentlemen named as Directors had never authorized the use of their names. I therefore withdrew at once, having never attended a meeting of the company or transacted any business as its Director, but I understand that my name was improperly connected with it for some time afterward."

INTER-STATE COMPANY CHARTERED.

It took something like two months to make all ready for the incorporation, and the story goes that a banquet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel served to introduce Mr. Imboden to some of the incorporators, who were Charles C. Edey, A. Amory Stevens, Burtis L. Arbecam, Henry E. Hutchinson, Edward V. Loew, Wesley C. Keller of Glen Rock, Penn.; Charles C. Prick of York, Penn., and Amsi Strong of Chicago.

One day early in February, 1902, a man walked into the offices of James B. Dill and presented his card, together with that of Charles C. Edey. On the strength of the second card Mr. Dill received the stranger and heard then of the proposition, which did not differ essentially from that under which the New York and New Jersey Trust Company had been incorporated by the firm some time before under a New Jersey statute allowing a trust company to engage in business outside the State, with one or more offices in New Jersey.

Conference was had and the next day a meeting of several of the proposed Directors was held at Mr. Dill's offices, with the result that a charter for the Inter-State Trust Company of New Jersey was filed at Trenton on Feb. 21.

During the conferences over the incorporation, Imboden had been present at various times, as he was at meetings subsequent to the filing of the papers, when a set of by-laws, drawn up on the usual lines, was rejected and a committee appointed to prepare another.

A financial man took to Mr. Dill's office in the following May a prospectus of the "Bankers' Securities Company," a six-million-dollar corporation said to be "incorporated" under New Jersey laws. The prospectus had this to say about its field for business:

"There is a constantly increasing amount of capital seeking investment in bank shares which cannot be placed owing to lack of information as to the status of banks at a distance. Upon the other hand, many localities need additional capital, both for new banks and to increase that of existing ones.

"By means of a thorough system of examination, the corporation will provide safe investment for such shares; and thus furnish facilities with which larger profits may be obtained.

"It will furthermore be in a position to provide banks in the interior with the requisite funds for their business in the periods when the local demands have exhausted their available supply, thus enabling them to profitably extend their accommodations, and tending to equalize interest rates. The acquisition at reasonable prices of the shares of banks of long business, and thus be enlarged, cannot fail to be a profitable business."

The circular was signed with the names of all the original incorporators of the Inter-State Trust Company and with Mr. Dill's name.

Mr. Dill sent from his office to Imboden, at his office, at 25 Pine Street, a letter declaring his name had been used improperly, and had occasion later to send a similar letter on behalf of C. M. Jennings, President of the Eastern Trust Company, who had received a like surprise. The letters had their desired effect.

"RUBBER KING'S" SON INTERESTED.

The Inter-State Trust Company remained at 25 Pine Street, where also were the offices of Leonard Imboden.

Incidentally it has been brought out by the investigation that in the late Fall of 1901 Imboden met through Arbecam Arthur B. Weeden of Providence. Through Weeden he met Edward W. Prindle, whose brother is of Prindle & Co., an old and highly conservative banking firm of that city. Through Prindle he met John Bannigan, son of the late "Rubber King," who had left a fortune variously estimated at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 to his son.

The brokerage firm of Prindle, Weeden & Co. was formed sometime in the Fall of 1902 to handle stocks of the various companies.

For some reason Mr. Prindle decided, after a six months' connection with the firm, to withdraw. The result was that the Banden Company was formed to take over the assets of Prindle, Weeden & Co. and to handle the stock of the Inter-State Trust Company. In this new Banden Company the following are Directors: John J. Bannigan, B. L. Arbecam, J. P. Perrin, Charles L. Kingsley, and H. B. Twombley. It is understood that John J. Bannigan is largely interested in this concern by virtue of the mode of its organization.

Then came a new company, the "Bankers' Corporation" of New York, the incorporators of which appear in the published account of the filing of papers, March 20, 1903, as B. L. Abrams, L. C. Boden, and A. R. Weeden, which bear a close resemblance to the names of B. L. Arbecam, A. B. Imboden, and Arthur B. Weeden.

The Bankers' Corporation occupied a palatial suite of offices on the ninth floor of 27 Pine Street, where also are the offices of Leonard Imboden & Co. From these offices it was given out a little time ago that the Bankers' Corporation had prepared to acquire the two buildings at 25 and 27 Pine Street, the latter well known as the former place of location of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and had already acquired options on the property, in addition to leasing the ninth floor for its own offices and those of Leonard Imboden & Co.

Mr. Weeden, who is an officer of the Bankers' Corporation, said yesterday that it was purely a holding company, but as yet had nothing to hold, and that therefore it could not by any means be identified with the Inter-State Trust Company. Mr. Imboden, he said, had no interest in it, and was merely its tenant through leasing his offices.

He denied that Imboden had ever been convicted of crime in Texas or elsewhere, and characterized the whole proceedings growing out of the application for a receiver for the Inter-State Trust Company as an "outrage." He said that Imboden left New York for a trip to the Southwest about a month ago, and he did not know when the man would return.

At the office of the Interstate Trust Company, at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, there was posted yesterday a sign that the Commissioners of Banking and Insurance had taken possession. William E. Baker, the agent of the company there, said that his predecessor had been J. Levitt Griggs, son of ex-Attorney General Griggs.

DENIES IMBODEN STORY.

Fidelity Company of Stamford Claims It Has No Connection with Inter-State Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 15.—Much interest was aroused in Stamford to-day in the stories published about Leonard Imboden and the Inter-State Trust Company of New Jersey in which the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of this city figured prominently. Considerable uneasiness was manifested among depositors, but there was no run on the bank. The President, Robert A. Fosdick, made this statement this afternoon:

"A large part of the statements in the New York papers, so far as this company is concerned, is entirely false. We have in custody some $300,000 of stocks, bonds, and discounts. There is no cause for alarm on the part of any depositor nor any occasion for any one withdrawing funds.

"We owe nothing to the Inter-State Trust Company, nor does that company owe us anything, nor do Leonard Imboden & Co. owe us anything, and Leonard Imboden has no connection whatever with this company. The statement that this bank has false credits is absolutely untrue, and likewise the statement that any agreement was made by this company with any one that a commission was to be paid for financiering the company.

"It is also untrue that the stock of the company which is security for the depositors has not been fully paid. Our situation generally to-day is far better than it was a month ago, when both of the Bank Commissioners of this State examined the institution in detail. A fuller statement will be made to-morrow."

There was a meeting of the Board of Directors of the company this afternoon, but no information was given out about the action taken. The Fidelity Company commenced business here early in January. The first day it was announced that deposits aggregating $138,000 had been received. That was a remarkably large amount for a town of this size. The company has a large number of small deposits in its savings department, it having made special efforts to get this kind of patronage.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. Use it.—Adv.

SHAW AT SAGAMORE HILL

President Also Sees Special Counsel in Postal Scandal.

Leo N. Levi, on Behalf of Jewish Kishineff Committee, Issues a Statement as to Oyster Bay Conference.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was the guest of President Roosevelt to-day at Sagamore Hill. He had just returned from the middle West, where he went to conduct some investigations relating to the Treasury Department, concerning which he talked with the President.

In addition to Secretary Shaw, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Ray Stannard Baker, and H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago were guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon. Mr. Bonaparte is one of the special counsel of the Government recently appointed by the President to assist in the prosecution of the indicted Post Office officials. Since his appointment Mr. Bonaparte has investigated the cases, and the President's desire to discuss them with him led to Mr. Bonaparte's invitation to visit Sagamore Hill.

William M. Byrne, United States District Attorney for Delaware, also called at Sagamore Hill. He is said to have come to talk with the President in regard to political matters in his State.

In accordance with the understanding at Oyster Bay on Tuesday, Leo N. Levi gave out the following statement yesterday regarding the conference between the President and the Jewish committee on the Kishineff petition:

"The conference was entirely satisfactory to us. Our views and those of the President are in perfect accord. It has been decided that it would not be well at present to make public any details of the conference. Official information will be made in due time by the State Department at Washington. In the meantime it is desired and expected that the petitions now being circulated for signatures should be signed and mailed so as to reach me in ten days. Our returns thus far received indicate that uniformly throughout the country, the petition is being signed by the most prominent and representative men."

In addition Mr. Levi said:

"Some very erroneous impressions have been created, which it is important to correct immediately. This is not easy within the limitations imposed by State considerations. I venture, however, to say that the petition has not been modified in any particular. That no reason exists for discontinuing the signing of the petitions; that it is desired that they should be signed for a week longer, and then sent to me, and that the most perfect accord exists between us and the President.

"Our course has his full approval, and his is in every respect just as we desire it to be. There are no differences of any kind whatsoever, and there has been no receding. I have wired to members of the Executive Committee of the B'nai B'rith throughout the country that the situation is entirely satisfactory and to go ahead with the lists, but to send them in, so as to reach me in ten days.

"It should be distinctly understood that the petition is neither a protest nor a remonstrance. It does not seek to interfere in Russian affairs. Finally, it is not a petition by Jews, but in behalf of them. It is a petition by Americans regardless of religious affiliations."

PRESIDENT SEES A BOAT RACE.

He Offers a Prize for Contest Among Four Crews from the Sylph.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 15.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt, together with Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and a large party of relatives and friends, were enthusiastic witnesses of a boat race on Oyster Bay this afternoon. The contestants were four crews of three men each selected from the enlisted men of the naval yacht Sylph.

The race was the idea of the Roosevelt children. It appealed strongly to the President. Through Lieut. Preston, commander of the Sylph, the arrangements were perfected. As the Sylph has no boats suitable for racing, the children tendered the sailors the use of their boat, four pair-oared cedar skiffs.

The President offered a prize of $35, $25 of which should go to the winning crew and $10 to the second crew.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Shaw, accompanied by seventeen children, including the President's six children, embarked in launches at the J. West Roosevelt pier and were taken to the Sylph. Scarcely had the party boarded the yacht when the contesting crews, attired in white rowing shirts and trousers, tumbled into their boats. A launch, commanded by Ensign Hamlin, in which Miss Alice Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his cousin, Gesner Roosevelt, rowed, took the boats to the starting point, a mile and a quarter due southeast of the Sylph. The afternoon was cool and bracing, but as the wind was about nine knots the bay was a bit rough for fancy rowing. The coxswains steered with paddles.

The boats were lined up in the following order, Theodore and George Roosevelt acting as starters:

No. 1—Kullman, coxswain; Rodgers and Goldsborough.
No. 2—Snyder, coxswain; Lea and Milstead.
No. 3—Columbus, coxswain; Riggs and Battistella.
No. 4—Schmitt, coxswain; Wiegand and McGeehan.

At the crack of a pistol fired by Theodore, Jr., the oars struck the water in one and the boats were off. For a hundred yards it was a pretty even race, but No. 1 gradually drew ahead and never afterward was in danger.

President Roosevelt stood in the extreme bow of the Sylph and intently watched every yard of the race through glasses. Beside him were his son Kermit and his nephew, Philip Roosevelt, who acted as judges of the finish. As No. 1 swept across the finish line, winner by ten lengths from No. 2, Kermit's pistol cracked, announcing the finish of the contest. The time was a fraction less than ten minutes for the mile and a quarter. No. 4 was third and No. 3 fourth.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt dined to-night on board the Sylph as the guests of the enlisted men. After the dinner, which was served in the forecastle, the President made a brief speech to the men. He desired them to realize fully, he said, that, as Theodore Roosevelt and as President of the United States, he had a warm personal interest in them and in all the enlisted men in the navy. The welfare of the enlisted men, in both the navy and army, was one of the safeguards of the country. He urged them to be efficient and faithful in the performance of their duties and zealous in their work of preparation for a time, which might come almost unexpectedly, when their services would mean the life of the Nation. In that supreme moment, when all were thoroughly prepared—when by faithful attention to duty in hours of peace, the work of warfare had been discounted—he had no fear that the navy of the United States—the enlisted men of the navy—would not add new lustre to the American flag.

NEW MARCONI DISCOVERIES.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 15.—A special cable from London to-night says:

"The Marconi Company announces fresh discoveries which will greatly facilitate the sending and receiving of long-distance messages. These discoveries will be applied to the system before it is opened for public use, some months hence. Meanwhile private messages are being sent daily between England and Canada."

New York Boy Drowned.

BRIDGETON, Me., July 15. — Harold Bates, eighteen years old, son of Dr. C. B. Bates of New York, was drowned in Highland Lake to-day by falling out of a boat.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON WRITES TO A NEWSBOY.

Gave Lad $1 for a Paper and Was Pleased When Boy Said He Would Bet It on Shamrock.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The happiest and proudest boy in this section of the United States to-day is George Kessler. He is only a newsboy, thirteen years old, but since Sir Thomas Lipton has come into his horizon the cares of life have been forgotten.

George lives in Germantown. He made the acquaintance of Sir Thomas at Wayne Junction recently, and in a peculiar manner. Hearing that the owner of the Shamrock would be aboard of a certain train he watched for its arrival, and when it finally pulled in ran through the cars crying lustily:

"All th' evenin' papers. Full account of Sir Thomas Lipt'n and the yacht Shamrock!"

Sir Thomas heard his cry and bought a paper. George says he recognized the great tea merchant at once from his picture, and was dead sure it was him when Sir Thomas gave him a dollar bill for a paper and said "keep the change."

"Yer Sir Thomas Lipton, ain't you?" said George.

"Yes, my boy," replied the yachtsman.

"Well, I wish yer good luck," said George. "Yer plucky and deserve somethin' for comin' over here so often."

"What are you going to do with the dollar I have given you?" asked Sir Thomas.

"Bet it on th' Shamrock," and George dodged out of the train, which was beginning to move. Sir Thomas called after him a parting injunction to write to him. This George did, and he has just received Sir Thomas's reply as follows:

Steam Yacht Erin,
Sandy Hook, July 11.

Mr. George Kessler, Newsboy:

Dear Sir: On behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton I have been requested to write and thank you for your kind letter of the 14th, which Sir Thomas appreciated greatly, and he wishes me to thank you for your kind interest. I am, dear sir, yours,

JOSEPH WOODCOCK, Secretary.

To this Sir Thomas appended his autograph, and that's what pleases George.

EDITORIAL PAINS KANSAS.

Suggestion That New Yorkers In Harvest Field Will Inculcate Refinement Arouses Jeers.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15.—The editorial suggestion that the young men sent out from the Empire State to help in the Kansas wheat harvest "will be of use to the communities they visit in establishing new standards of refinement and inculcating more respect for the amenities than usually obtains among farm laborers" has stirred up a hornet's nest here.

A Topeka paper yesterday sneeringly remarks that the young college students from New York will probably indicate to Kansans that it is not proper to eat with one's knife or go to the table without a coat on, and that pie in the metropolis is not considered a breakfast dish.

AFTER A BOSTON BANK.

Somebody Trying to Get Control of the National Bank of Redemption.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—A circular was sent out by the Directors of the National Bank of Redemption this morning warning its stockholders that an effort is being made to gain control of the bank by purchase of its stock. The Directors ask any who contemplate parting with their holdings to consult them, believing, as they state, "that it will be decidedly for their interest to do so."

The action of the officials was in consequence of the offer made by Estabrook & Co. for the shares of the bank at $180 a share. The last sale of the stock at public auction was at $180 last Wednesday. The stock is not being purchased in the interest of the National Shawmut Bank. It is not known who is attempting to secure the stock through Estabrook & Co.

ACCIDENT ON ST. LAWRENCE.

Steamer Blows Out Her Cylinders Running at Full Speed—Passengers Panic-stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 15.—The steamer St. Lawrence of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company broke her walking beam and blew her cylinders to pieces while running at full speed in the American channel this afternoon. The engines were stopped before the boat was wrecked, but not before great havoc had been done with the machinery.

The accident occurred on the trip up the river and there were only about forty passengers on the boat. When the accident took place the passengers became greatly excited and three of the women started to jump overboard, but were held back by the crew. The accident was caused by a defect in the metal of the walking beam not shown in previous investigation.

The boat is being taken to Kingston for repairs. It is one of the largest of the passenger fleet of the St. Lawrence and has carried thousands of people.

AUTOMOBILISTS CONVICTED.

H. L. Agassiz and Three Others Fined in Salem, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., July 15.—Four automobilists were arraigned in the local court here to-day on the charge of running their automobiles at a speed in excess of that permitted by law, and all were fined. Two others who had been ordered to appear in court were defaulted.

Those found guilty included R. L. Agassiz, the well-known polo player of the Myopia Hunt Club and a leading Summer resident of Hamilton; W. E. Schrafft of the firm of W. F. Schrafft & Sons, confectioners, of Boston; H. A. Worcester of Magnolia, and Fred Wilhelm of Beverly Farms. Those defaulted were William Dixon of Lynn and F. W. Hanscomb of Haverhill.

The principal case was that of Mr. Agassiz, who was represented by ex-Mayor Matthews of Boston. He argued that if arrests are to be made for technical rather than for reckless violations of the law, the courts would be crowded with automobile cases all the time. He believed that it was impossible for a man in a motor carriage to keep within the limits of the law at all times.

COTTON MILLS TO CURTAIL.

Reported Agreement in New England to Cut Down Production.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—It is stated that there is a gentlemen's agreement among the New England cotton mill Treasurers, though not in the form of any legal document or ironclad agreement, to curtail the production of the mills sufficiently to enable them to get along without buying any cotton until early in October or until they can buy cotton independent of the bull clique which controls the July, August, and September options.

All of the New England mills will shut down from two to four weeks in August. The Southern cotton mills are also curtailing production. Some of the mills have shut down because they are all out of cotton, while others are shutting down because they do not intend to pay high prices for their September cotton.

The curtailment move is gaining momentum, and is likely to prove a serious factor in the Brown cotton corner, preventing him from casting in his profits.

BROKE STRIKERS' SKULLS

Chicago Police Had Desperate Encounter with Freight Handlers.

Pitched Battle Fought in Streets and Officers of the Law Came Out Victorious—Regular Fusillade, but No One Shot.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Desperate fighting between the police and the strikers of the Kellogg Switchboard Company took place this afternoon and this evening while the company attempted to send freight to some of the railroad depots. In one instance the police opened fire with revolvers, and, although the fusillade was continued for several minutes, nobody was injured. Later there was a fight, in which no revolvers were used, and the police laid out a number of men, some of whom were left in the street until their friends came and picked them up.

The first fight occurred when a truck loaded with freight, escorted by police and bound for the Burlington Station, was passing an unfinished building at the corner of Harrison and Peoria Streets. A howling mob of a thousand men and boys was following close upon the police and pelting them with stones and sticks. Teamsters who sympathized with the strikers managed to get their wagons in the way of the Kellogg Company's wagon as it reached Peoria Street and occasioned a blockade. The police were endeavoring to clear the street when the workmen on the unfinished building showered them with bricks.

The officers at once drew their revolvers and fired at the workmen, who hastily fled to the interior of the building. The police kept up their fire through the windows and drove nearly all the workmen from the place. The route to the depot was then taken up and, although there were several blockades, the wagon reached the depot and the goods were delivered.

The second fight occurred when the police were protecting a load of freight in the warehouse of the Terminal Transfer Company, at Ogden Avenue and Twelfth Street. A mob fully 3,000 strong followed this wagon, and, although the police were outnumbered a hundred to one, they took the wagon safely to the depot. The mob had greatly increased by the time the wagon was ready to make the return trip, and for half a mile it pursued the police, applying to them all sorts of epithets and pelting them with sticks and stones without, however, injuring any person seriously.

The climax came at Congress Street and Ogden Avenue, when a private watchman who had no particular call to mix in the trouble on either side, fired at one of the mob. The pistol went off, but it only aroused the mob to the highest degree, and with shouts and yells they charged down on the police. The latter were waiting for the crowd, and when it arrived the officers went at it with fists and clubs. They were greatly outnumbered, but they fought well together, and in less than three minutes every member of the mob who could use his legs was doing so to the best of his ability.

Fully a dozen men with broken heads were left lying in the street, where they had been knocked by the clubs of the officers. Some of them were loaded into wagons and taken to the police station, as were a number who were not quick enough in commencing their retreat. About twenty arrests were made during the day.

The Kellogg Company announces that it will continue to send out freight every day, and the strikers say that they will use every means to prevent their doing so.

At all of the depots where freight was delivered to-day the freight handlers refused to unload any of the wagons, and the work was done by special men employed by the company.

The strike, which has now been in progress for a month, was ordered by the unions because the company refused to sign an agreement to employ union men exclusively. The questions of wages and hours were agreed to by both sides, but the company refused to force its non-union men into the organizations.

"SHADOW" FOR FINANCIER.

David H. Moffatt of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Road Tells Strange Story of New York Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 15.—Some interesting tales are being told about the way David H. Moffatt was watched during his stay in New York at the time he was financing his Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad. Upon his return from New York he told a friend in this city a number of these incidents, one of which will illustrate the majority of them.

Other financial interests were trying to prevent him from securing the money to build the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific. Agents supposed to represent these opponents were engaged to watch his movements and learn who visited him and upon whom he called. Everywhere he went there was some one watching. Finally, just at the time the affairs of the financier had reached a decisive stage, he decided to outwit the agents. He left his hotel and went to another prominent place in New York, registered, took a room, and awaited results. Half an hour later a well-dressed man engaged a room next to his and was sitting inside with his door open, reading a book and smoking a cigar complacently as if he had never heard of the State of Colorado. Mr. Moffatt entered his room and locked the door as if he expected to retire for the night. He turned out the light and took his departure through another entrance.

He was feeling good over having eluded his pursuer as he took a cab to another quiet, out-of-the-way hotel, where he engaged lodgings without registering. To his surprise, as he started toward the elevator, the same well-dressed man emerged the lobby of the hotel. Though Mr. Moffatt's scheme had failed, he was not yet defeated. He played the same game again, and went out and spent the night with his niece.

"Those fellows never did find out where I got the money to build that road," said Mr. Moffatt, describing the event. "Furthermore," he continued, "they never will."

CHICAGO BANK'S LIQUIDATION.

Stockholders of the Third National Take Steps to Wind Up Its Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—Stockholders of the defunct Third National Bank to-day took steps to bring about the winding up of the trust, an advisory committee being appointed to close up the affairs of the institution within eighteen months.

The Third National failed in 1877, and since then its affairs have been passed upon by Controllers of the Currency. The bank had a capital stock of $750,000. One or two small dividends have been received through the adjudication of claims. The minimum price fixed to-day for the sale of the stock would indicate that the assets are valued at about $562,500.

COUPLE INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Christman Seriously Hurt Near Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Christman of New York, an aged couple, were seriously injured at Low Moor to-day. They had been out for a drive and while passing Life-Saving Station No. 4 the horse, driven by their daughter, became frightened at a steam roller. The wagon was overturned and wrecked. Two of Mr. Christman's ribs were fractured, while his wife's collar bone was broken. They were also bruised about the body. They were placed on cots and removed to Atlantic Highlands, where their son is spending the Summer.

QUEEN'S AUTOMOBILE RUNS DOWN CARRIAGE.

But Margherita of Italy Stops and Aids Driver Instead of Running Away.

PARIS, July 16.—The Figaro's Rome correspondent says Dowager Queen Margherita's automobile yesterday ran into a carriage on the road between Vicenza and Venice.

The Queen got out and ordered her footman to assist the driver of the carriage. She satisfied herself that the latter was unhurt before proceeding on her ride.

RUMORED AMERICAN SEIZURE OF ISLANDS OFF BORNEO.

Report Current in the Lobby of the House of Commons May Lead to a Question in Parliament.

LONDON, July 16.—A curious rumor was current in the lobby of the House of Commons last night to the effect that some United States warships had seized about twenty small islands off the coast of Borneo, which, it is understood, belong to Great Britain, and had planted the American flag on them.

It is probable that a question on the subject will be asked in the House.

Several morning papers print the rumor, but it attracts little attention and no comment. If it has any foundation at all, it probably refers to the difficulty of determining the line of division between the islands of the Philippine archipelago and the coast islands of British North Borneo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Nothing is known in Washington of the basis of the rumor current in London in regard to an alleged seizure of a number of small islands off the coast of North Borneo.

Secretary Hay said to-night that it was impossible that American warships should have planted the flag on any territory that was in dispute or any soil that could possibly be claimed by Great Britain. He thought the rumor might have started from some vessel of the Asiatic Squadron cruising through the southern waters of the Philippine archipelago. In this region are the two islands, Cayagan Sulu and Sibutu, with their many dependent islands, which the United States, subsequent to the ratification of the Paris treaty, purchased from Spain. It was found that the boundaries of the Philippines as laid down in the Paris treaty did not embrace Cayagan Sulu and Sibutu, the United States Commissioners, owing to some indistinctness as to geographical terms, failing to include them.

Mr. Hay doubts if Great Britain lays any claim to these particular islands. Cayagan, however, is but sixty-five miles and Sibutu but twelve miles from British Borneo, and, there being such a multitude of islands in the region, it is possible that the rumor has been started owing to misapprehension on the part of the natives or insufficient information of British residents of Borneo.

Spain relinquished all title to the Islands of Cayagan Sulu and Sibutu by treaty dated Nov. 7, 1900, and the United States paid $100,000 for them. This supplementary treaty distinctly embraces all tributary islands around Cayagan Sulu and Sibutu.

TWO KILLED AT NEW BRIDGE.

Workmen Fall One Hundred Feet from Williamsburg Structure with Broken Derrick.

Harmon Hansen of 52 Charles Street and Adolph Weber of 74 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, were killed yesterday afternoon by falling from the new Williamsburg Bridge to the street.

Both men were employed as iron workers by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and were engaged in erecting a steel derrick on the structure at a point above the corner of Delancey and Mangin Streets. The steel derrick was being hoisted by means of a wooden derrick, and was in two sections. As the first section was being hoisted the stiff leg of the wooden derrick broke and fell to the ground, 100 feet below. The men at the time of the accident were holding a gup rope, and were carried along with the falling wreckage.

Hansen fell headlong, and struck on a pile of steel girders. Weber fell on his side across the edge of one of the girders, and all of his ribs were broken. William Pike, who had been at work with the other men, saved himself from falling by clinging to the part of the broken derrick which still remained in position. He was struck by some of the falling debris and his hip was dislocated. He was taken to his home.

Policeman Samuel J. Long of the Delancey Street Station sent in a call to the Gouverneur Hospital, and Dr. Emily Dunning responded. She climbed to the top of the pile of girders, and after hurriedly bandaging Hansen's face, ordered both men to be taken to the hospital.

Wadell Kline of 302 East Fortieth Street, the foreman in charge of the work, was locked in the Delancey Street Police Station, charged with criminal negligence, to await the action of the Coroner.

DAUGHTER SUES SPRECKELS.

She Eloped and Deeded Her Property to Him—He Didn't Forgive and She Wants It Back.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.—A cable from Honolulu says that Mrs. Emma Spreckels Watson, only daughter of Claus Spreckels, has begun suit there for the possession of a business block worth $400,000 and for $100,000 damages for being deprived of the rents for five years. This suit recalls a peculiar quarrel that resulted from the sudden and secret marriage of Emma Spreckels in 1897.

The old millionaire guarded Emma carefully from fortune hunters, as he had given her more than $2,000,000 in her own right. Among the friends who dined often at his house was Thomas Watson, a grain broker, who was old enough to be Emma's father. He courted the girl, however, and she married him at San José without notifying her parents.

Spreckels was savagely angry, as he had just built a new house and expected his daughter to preside over it. He called Watson a fortune hunter. His daughter a few days after the marriage deeded back to her father a block on Market Street and Honolulu property, and also transferred bonds worth $1,000,000. Her father never saw her after her marriage, and cut Watson dead. Spreckels's friends also cut Watson, and he was forced to leave the city. He went to Lower Kingsford, England, where he is now Chairman of the Parish Council.

One year after she had transferred her fortune back to her father Emma evidently repented and made a formal demand on the tenants for the rents of the Honolulu property. Her lawyers claimed that as her husband had not signed the deed the transfer was illegal under Hawaiian law. The present suit will be made on this ground, but Spreckels will fight it. He recently cleared up two millions and a half on a gas and electric deal.

BROOKLYN BOY KILLED.

Raymond Clayton Struck by a Train at Stroudsburg, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 15.—Confused by trains coming in opposite directions, seven-year-old Raymond Clayton of 163 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, youngest son of Walter F. Clayton, a builder, one of a family spending the season at Berwick Inn, East Stroudsburg, was struck by the engine of a milk train and killed. His mother witnessed the accident and is prostrated.

POPE LEO MAY LIVE FOR DAYS

Condition a Shade Better—Delirium Has Ceased.

Doctors Think the Pneumonia Has Practically Disappeared.

Dr. Mazzoni Says, However, It Is Impossible to Entertain Hope of Recovery in the Case of a Man of His Holiness's Age.

ROME, July 16—3:05 A. M.—There is little change in Pope Leo's condition, which, if anything, is slightly better than it was twenty-four hours ago. The delirium from which his Holiness suffered ceased entirely at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and has not reappeared.

At 1 A. M. it was stated that the Pontiff was asleep, but that his sleep was too profound to be quite natural. The beginning of the second part of the night was somewhat restless, and Dr. Lapponi tried to assist the patient with stimulants and nourishment.

The doctors continue to feel that the patient's condition is extremely dangerous, but they say he may still linger for days. They repeat that all ordinary calculations are quite likely to fail in the present extraordinary case. Speaking of the specific conditions, the doctors say they think the pneumonia has practically disappeared. The regathering of liquid in the pleura is so slight as to cause the patient no trouble. The chief remaining danger lies in the almost complete prostration succeeding the acute stages of the disease. The physicians think it likely that the end will come through exhaustion and anaemia instead of as a result of cardiac paralysis.

STATEMENT BY DR. MAZZONI.

Dr. Mazzoni, in reply to the question, "Can the Pope recover?" gave to The Associated Press correspondent last night the following statement:

Rome, via Condotti 9, July 15.

At the present moment the disease of His Holiness has lost its character of absolute gravity which it had at its acute period. It might be considered to have entered the period of a possible solution. This might occur in a man of strong fibre and young, but it is impossible to entertain such a hope in the case of a man in his ninety-fourth year. With him the physical energy absolutely indispensable for recovery is lacking.

Pope Leo's organism is perfect, and as such maintains itself after ninety-three years of never-interrupted work, but his motor force is no longer sufficient for the complex functions essential to life. In other words, the ninety-three years of Pope Leo XIII., bring him into that category of extraordinary longevity when life is destined to flicker out independent of the action of any pathological complication.

The only service that science and affection can render is that of struggling to have this precious existence preserved to us as long as possible. GAETANO MAZZONI.

NO CANCER IN THE PLEURA.

Dr. Lapponi, when a dispatch published in the United States to the effect that a bacteriological examination of the liquid from the pleura revealed evidences of cancer in the pleura was shown to him, replied that there was not a word of truth in the report.

Throughout yesterday the precincts of the Vatican were comparatively quiet, and the immediate vicinity of the sick-room showed none of the evidences of agitation and alarm so apparent on Tuesday. In marked contrast to previous days the patient was kept in almost absolute seclusion, only one person besides the physicians in imm

water an improvement in his condition became apparent.

PONTIFF'S PRESENT APPEARANCE.

One of the doctors in attendance on the Pontiff gave a graphic but horrible word picture of Pope Leo as he now appears. That smile which lighted up the Pontiff's face, even in extreme age, has disappeared, probably forever. The skin is drawn tightly over the bony framework of his face, leaving the once bright eyes staring dimly from the deeply sunken sockets. A grayish pallor overspreads his countenance, but the most noticeable ravage wrought by his present disease is the dropping of the lower jaw, which has made the Pope's features take on the rigidity of death.

The doctors are well-nigh exhausted with their unceasing cares. Dr. Lapponi in particular spends his entire nights as well as days in the sickroom. Just before midnight his wife, wishing to see him, went to the Vatican. She was taken to a corridor near the sickroom, where she saw her husband for a few minutes. An important case now before the British Consular Court in Rome requires the presence of Dr. Lapponi, but this is impossible because of the Pope's condition, and also because the Vatican affords extra-territorial privileges to all within its precincts.

Yesterday the number of dispatches inquiring about the Pope's condition which have been received at the Vatican reached 20,000, including some lengthy cablegrams from half round the world. The total cost of these telegrams is estimated at $36,000. This enormous deluge taxes to the utmost the resources of the Vatican administration. A large force of priests and seminarians is temporarily aiding the officials in making responses, which bear the signature of Cardinal Rampolla.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

ROME, July 15.—At 9 o'clock this morning the following bulletin was issued:

During the night the Pope had several hours' rest. His pulsation is 82; respiration 30; temperature 36.2 centigrada. There has been no noticeable change in the general condition of the august patient.

LAPPONI.
MAZZONI.

The following bulletin was issued at 7:15 P. M.:

During the day no special phenomena were noticed in the general condition of the august patient. The depression in his strength was not augmented. Respiration, pulse, and temperature about stationary. Respiration 30; temperature 36.4 centigrade; pulse 84.

ROSSONI.
MAZZONI.
LAPPONI.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S JOURNEY.

PARIS, July 15.—The Figaro's Rome correspondent says that Cardinal Gibbons will not go to Rome direct, as custom forbids that Cardinals going to a conclave enter the city before the Pope's death.

Cardinal Gibbons, on landing at Havre, will proceed to Paris, where he will await advices from Rome.

PALLIUM CEREMONY PUT OFF.

Consecration of Dr. Colton as Bishop of Buffalo Also Postponed Because of the Pope's Illness.

In Roman Catholic circles it was said yesterday that it had been decided by the provincial authorities to postpone the ceremonies of pallium investiture for Archbishop Farley and consecration of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Colton, rector of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, as Bishop of Buffalo. The condition of Pope Leo was given as the reason for the delay. The pallium was to be conferred on Archbishop Farley in public service at St. Patrick's Cathedral next Wednesday, and the consecration of Dr. Colton was to follow on Saturday, June 25.

Little information was forthcoming at the Cathedral as to what dates would be decided on in the event of the Pope's death. One priest said:

"All our plans have been disarranged, and I doubt greatly if there is any one here who can tell when either the service of investiture or that of consecration will occur. You are safe in saying, however, that neither will be on the date as now arranged, and probably not for several weeks."

Father Lavelle, the rector of the Cathedral, later told inquirers that all the preparations for the service of investiture had ceased and that no programme for it had been gotten out.

The Rev. Dr. Colton was also seen and asked if he had heard that he was not to be consecrated upon the date as now set. He replied that he had heard of the rumor but, so far as he knew, a decision had not been reached yet, and would not be before to-day, when he would hold consultation with Archbishop Farley. He added that after a certain date special permission would be necessary for his own consecration, and such permission would probably come after the selection of Pope Leo's successor, should Pope Leo die within a few days. It is said that it is not unlikely that Dr. Colton will be formally advanced to the Episcopate on Aug. 24, St. Bartholomew's Day. It could occur on almost any feast day or on any Sunday for which permission is obtained.

NO TRACE OF J. T. RUSSELL.

Foul Play Feared—Missing Man's Wife Finds He Owed No One.

The disappearance of John T. Russell, Secretary of the Journeay & Burnham Company of Brooklyn, who has not been seen since last Friday, is as much involved in mystery as ever. Mrs. Russell inspected the paper, which wrapped the bunch of keys sent to Journeay & Burnham from an express office at Canal Street and Broadway, Manhattan, Monday, and said that the handwriting was not that of her husband.

Mrs. Russell has visited all the banks and offices where her husband had business and found that he owed no one. It has been found that on the day Mr. Russell was last sight of, he went to Brighton Beach. There was a number of people on the cars bound for the race track and Mrs. Russell holds the belief that some one in the crowd saw that Mr. Russell had a large amount of money and that he met with foul play. He had $600 with him at the time.

Isaac Franklin Russell of the New York University Law School, although not related to the missing man, has taken an interest in the case, and announced that he would have detectives look for Mr. Russell, in addition to those already employed by Mrs. Russell. Another person interested in the search is a daughter by a former marriage, whose home is in Milwaukee. She came to Brooklyn Tuesday night to assist in finding her father.

Mr. Russell is rated in Bradstreet's as worth $200,000. He owned some real estate in Brooklyn at one time, but sold it to invest in the stock of Journeay & Burnham.

DARING AUTOMOBILE THIEF.

Gets One of George D. Widener's Machines, Smashes It, and Goes Back for Another.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—John Godfrey stole an automobile from the stables of George D. Widener, at Ogonts, this afternoon, and made a wild dash to escape down the York Road. After a run of over a mile at top-notch speed he crashed into a hay wagon, wrecking both the machine and the wagon.

Godfrey picked himself up uninjured, and went back to the Widener stables for another machine. As he was preparing to take out the second machine he was arrested.

SENATOR PLATT AT THREESCORE AND TEN

Spends His Seventieth Birthday at the Beach.

Gets Many Messages and Flowers—No Word, However, from President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, or Mayor Low.

Seventy years, apparently, are not enough to make Senator Thomas C. Platt feel their burden, for yesterday, on his seventieth birthday, he was as hale and hearty and chipper as he was at fifty, and equally able to enjoy life as he sat on the plazza of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, opening and reading telegrams and letters of congratulation on the event of his birthday.

"Well, the 'Easy Boss' is still alive and in politics," remarked the Senator cheerfully, as he looked up from the pile of envelopes and messages. "Some of my political opponents are not so happy at this time, but, then, that is all in a political career. I cannot see that there is any immediate chance of my stepping out of the field."

The Senator, born in 1833 and the veteran of so many political battles that his walking stick is too short to contain all the notches that record the passing of his enemies, spent the day quietly at the Oriental Hotel and did not come to his office at 49 Broadway. All day long messages continued to pour in on him, and friends went down to the beach to dine and to pay their respects. To-day, too, when he reaches his office, he will find a pile of letters, telegrams, and cards as high as that which greeted him yesterday at the hotel.

"I have been forced to devise so many different fashions of celebrating the occasion," he said, "that I have about run out of ideas and decided finally that I would watch the people here and take a rest. But my friends certainly have remembered me in the pleasantest possible fashion."

Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee was one of the first to greet the Senator in the morning when he came down to breakfast. Then came dispatches from Senator Depew, M. Linn Bruce, and various State officers and members of the Republican State Committee. Justice Woodward of the Supreme Court and August Belmont also sent dispatches. Notable was the absence, however, of dispatches from President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, and Mayor Low.

"I feel so young to-day," said the Senator in the afternoon, "that I am contemplating having my name entered for membership in the One Hundred Year Club. I think I can hobble good in that respect for a long lease of life, don't you?"

During the morning the Senator varied the time by walking along the beach, shaking hands with friends and acquaintances who greeted him, and with commenting upon the weather. In the evening he was the guest at dinner of several of the Summer residents of the hotel. The affair was informal, but during its course the Senator was made the good-natured butt of the assembly over his trip to the Brighton Beach race track during the afternoon. As he had won something less than $100 in betting on horses tipped to him by his friends, and concerning whose merits he knew nothing, the Senator took it all in the spirit in which the chaffing was given, and made the most of it.

"There is nothing in the way of politics that I can say," he remarked at the conclusion of the day. "Of course, I still am in politics and will remain in long enough to see the political graves of many more who have been and who are now antagonistic to me. I would have retired from politics long ago, but the trouble has been that whenever I made up my mind to retire, some one else struck a blow at me, and I had to stay in and fight.

"I am not sure that I ever will be allowed to retire, but if not, I shall at least take things as easy as possible and try to justify my title of 'the Easy Boss.' It has been one of the pleasantest days of my life, and should it chance to be my last birthday, I can imagine no more fitting or pleasing event. My room is a bower of flowers that have been sent by my friends, and they certainly have done their utmost to make this a happy birthday for an old man."

DIVED FOR WOMAN'S GOLD.

Mrs. Brettauer Dropped $325 in Chicago River and Diver Found It in Eight Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Into the oily waters of the north branch of the Chicago River and the thick ooze which underlies them City Diver Dan Donovan went to-day, searching for a chatelaine bag containing $325 in gold. The money was in double eagles and 45 pieces, and was lost just as Mrs. Anna Brettauer stepped on the west approach to the Chicago Avenue bridge.

The woman got Donovan to dive for the gold. Mrs. Brettauer stood anxiously on the bridge when the diver descended. Shortly after 12 o'clock there was a series of sharp tugs and Donovan was drawn up, holding the bag containing the purse. He had been down eight minutes. The $325 was found intact and was restored to the owner.

DINNER TO SIR THOMAS.

Entertained Last Night at New York Yacht Club by Commodore Bourne.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Designer William Fife, and Col. D. F. D. Neill of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club were the guests last night at a dinner given at the New York Yacht Club by Commodore Frederick G. Bourne. The dinner took the place of the one given annually by the Commodore to the officers of the club and was entirely informal, there being no speeches.

Among the guests were the managing owners of the ninety-footers which are fighting for the honor of defending the cup against Shamrock III., C. Oliver Iselin of the Reliance, August Belmont of the Constitution, and E. D. Morgan of the Columbia. The other guests were ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and E. M. Brown, ex-Rear Commodore C. F. Robinson, Fleet Surgeon J. McGraw Woodbury, Norman B. Ream, William B. Leeds, F. A. B. Widener of the syndicate that built the Reliance; H. Butler Duncan of the Challenge Committee; the Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales; Commander J. D. Jerrold Kenney and T. A. Bronson.

DR. LINES ACCEPTS BISHOPRIC.

Writes That He Will Take the Place of Bishop Starkey.

ORANGE, N. J., July 15.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann said to-day that he had received from Antwerp the acceptance of the Rev. Dr. Edwin S. Lines of the election of Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Newark. Dr. Lines was chosen to succeed the late Bishop Starkey.

The testimonial, signed by the lay and clerical deputies, in which Dr. Lines was formally called to the Bishopric, has been forwarded by the Rev. John Keller, Secretary of the convention, to the presiding Bishop of the Church. A printed copy was sent to the Standing Committee of each diocese in the United States.

When the consent of a majority of the committees is received the presiding Bishop will communicate with the Bishops of the Church requesting their consent to the consecration of the Bishop-elect. After the majority have consented the consecration may take place.

ST. LOUIS BOODLER GETS SEVEN YEARS.

Julius Lehmann Convicted of Bribery in Connection with the City Lighting Bill.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The jury in the case of Julius Lehmann, ex-member of the House of Delegates, charged with bribery in connection with the passage of the city lighting bill, returned a verdict this afternoon finding the defendant guilty.

His punishment was fixed at seven years in the penitentiary, the longest term yet inflicted in any of the boodle cases. The sentence is also the maximum punishment under the law for the crime of which he was convicted.

It took the jury just seven minutes in which to reach its verdict.

Julius Lehmann has been prominent in St. Louis ward politics for years. One of his claims to distinction was his ability as a whistler. He was able to render the most difficult compositions in a bird-like warble. He frequently entertained political gatherings by means of his peculiar accomplishment. It was once said of him that, like a character referred to by an English poet, He might throw off his friends like a huntsman his pack,
For he knew when he wished he could whistle them back.

NEW YORK COMPANY BUYS TEXAS COTTON PLANTS.

Will Acquire Full Control of Round Bale Interests Before Next Season.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 15.—The Texas Cotton Products Company of New York is acquiring all of the round cotton bale gin plants and other property of the American Cotton Company in this State. A number of these plants have already passed into the hands of the new company, and they will have full control of the round-bale interests in Texas before the next cotton season opens.

A large number of new round-bale plants are to be established by the company, and an effort made to drive the square-bale gin plants out of business.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOME HALTED.

Failure of New Jersey Legislature to Pass Disbursing Act Ties Up a $300,000 Appropriation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—The discovery was made to-day that the $300,000 item in the 1903 Appropriation bill which passed the Legislature for the erection of a State Home for Consumptives at Glen Gardner, Hunterdon County, is not available, and in consequence work must be stopped on this favorite project of Gov. Murphy.

When Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, President of the commission having the erection of the home in charge, looked for a law providing for the distribution of the money, he could not find one. Investigation of the Assembly Journal showed that such a bill was introduced into the House by Assemblyman Boyd on Feb. 9, and reported to committee. Further than that the legislative records do not go.

The item of $300,000, contained in the Appropriation bill, which passed, was subject to the proviso that the bill for its disbursement passed the Legislature. By the failure of that law to pass, the appropriation of $300,000 is null and void.

Controller Morgan to-day wrote Mr. Stevens that there could be no money placed to the account of the State Consumptives' Home.

ASSEMBLED DENTISTS AT ODDS

Criticism of Gov. Murphy Arouses Discussion in New Jersey Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 15.—Two hundred New Jersey dentists and as many more visitors from adjacent States assembled to-day in the Beach Auditorium and participated in the thirty-third annual meeting of the New Jersey State Dental Society, of which Dr. Frank L. Hindle of New Brunswick is President. A discussion followed the reading of President Hindle's annual report, for in it he criticised Gov. Franklin Murphy for having failed to consult the society before appointing a successor to Dr. J. Allen Osmun of Newark as a member of the State Board of Examiners in Dentistry.

"Such action," Dr. Hindle said, "was discourteous to the society, for the State Board of Examiners, while created by the Legislature, cannot succeed in its work unless it has the moral support of the State society."

Dr. Charles S. Stockton of Newark, who succeeded Dr. Osmun, and who is one of the oldest members of the State Dental Society, called President Hindle to order for his strictures on Gov. Murphy, who had, he declared, acted in strict accordance with law in naming a successor to Dr. Osmun without a recommendation from the State Society.

Dr. W. E. Truax of Freehold, Chairman of the State Board of Examiners, eulogized Dr. Stockton, and said he would make a valuable member of the board; at the same time he censured the Governor for ignoring the Society.

President Hindle, in the same address, recommended the enactment of a new law exempting dentists from jury duty, and urged the National Dental Society to secure uniform laws providing for the interchange of licenses by the various States, so that dentists of standing, moving to another State, need not be required to pass a second examination.

Experts in dentistry read papers this evening, and to-morrow afternoon will be devoted to clinics.

INQUEST ON PASTOR'S DEATH.

Coroner Flaherty Undecided as to His Disposition of Case of Death of the Rev. J. C. Wilson.

The depositions of three witnesses were taken by Coroner Flaherty yesterday afternoon in the course of his investigation into the death of the Rev. John Churchwood Wilson, assistant pastor of the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, who died at his home, 30 Strong Place, that borough, last Thursday, from the effects of illuminating gas inhaled Monday, July 6.

The fact that the depositions were taken in the Coroner's private office in the afternoon, when inquests are usually held at night and in a public courtroom, gave rise to a statement to the effect that a secret inquest had been held. The truth of the statement was denied by the Coroner last night, who said that his action in the case was due to the fact that one of the witnesses examined by him had made a special trip from the country because he had expressed a desire for her presence.

This witness was Mildred Anderson, a servant of the dead minister. She told of her discovery of Mr. Wilson lying unconscious in his room while gas poured from a jet used for lighting the room. She said that the windows of the room were closed. In addition to Miss Anderson, Dr. Edwin Chapin, the physician who attended Mr. Wilson and Miss Nellie House of 189 Amity Street, Brooklyn, testified.

Coroner Flaherty said that he had not decided what disposition he would make of the case.

ENJOINED FROM USING HALL.

Buffalo Bank Officers Must Not Walk on Second Floor More Than Six Times a Day.

BUFFALO, July 15.—A manufacturing jewelry firm, which rents the second floor of the German-American Bank in this city, to-day secured an order from the Supreme Court prohibiting the President, cashier, and attorney of the bank from making more than six trips apiece daily through the second floor hallway. The third floor of the building is being altered, and the lessees of the second floor and the bank officials have been quarrelling over it. Justice Kruse issued the peculiar order in Special Term.

HAMPTON NEGRO CONFERENCE.

Alarming Spread of Cocaine Habit Among the Blacks.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., July 15.—The seventh annual Hampton Negro Conference began its sessions to-day at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. The school campus presented an animated scene. There are 300 colored people attending the conference, in addition to the students, whose regular classes are suspended to admit of their attendance at the meetings. The conference, which will be continued for three days, is composed of negro teachers and business and professional men, who have come from the Virginia and Carolina cities and from Washington, Baltimore, and even Chicago to take part in the discussion of race problems.

President H. B. Frissell opened the meeting this morning with an address of welcome, in which he gave some sound advice. He reviewed briefly the results accomplished by the previous conferences, and urged upon those present the importance of confining the discussion to those things over which they have some control and which they can help to change for the better.

The two subjects taken up this morning were sanitation and domestic economy. The first was introduced by Dr. J. W. Prather of Baltimore, who, in the course of an elaborate report on the diseases to which the negro is prone, called attention to the alarming spread of the cocaine habit among the blacks. More than 200,000 negroes, he showed, are addicted to the use of cocaine and other narcotics.

Miss E. B. Kruse of Wilmington spoke of the improvement which has come to the negro women of many communities through the increase of women's clubs. Women's clubs are in the ascendant, and are among the most hopeful signs of the times.

At the evening session the rural schools of Virginia were discussed by Mr. W. T. B. Williams, a graduate of Hampton and of Harvard College, who has spent most of the past year in visiting the common schools of this State in the service of the General Education Board.

"LYNCHING SERMON" INQUIRY.

New Castle Presbytery to Put the Rev. Robert A. Elwood on Trial.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 15.—The Rev. Robert A. Elwood, the Presbyterian minister of this city whose "lynching sermon" will be investigated at a special meeting of the New Castle Presbytery, which meets at New Castle to-morrow, received to-day a delegation of laboring men of this city.

The workmen said they were willing to lose a day's work if their presence at the special meeting of the Presbytery would help him in any way. Mr. Elwood told the men that he did not believe that their presence could help him.

It is not known whether the meeting will be open or secret.

QUIET BASEBALL ON SUNDAY.

Brooklyn Court Holds the Game Might Be Permissible If No One Spoke Out Loud.

Baseball may be played in Brooklyn on Sunday if it is played in silence. This rule must be observed under the judgment of the three Justices who sat in the Court of Special Sessions in that borough yesterday. Also if it be desirable to lynch the umpire, he may be informed of that fact in a whisper, but no one may call to the batsman to "line her out" under pain of being taken promptly into custody. Above all things there must be no cheering.

These rules, or very similar rules, were laid down by the three learned Judges yesterday during the trial of Alexander Brown, John J. Carney, Thomas Cavanagh, and William H. Place, the batteries of two rival nines who were arrested Sunday, June 21, on complaint of the Rev. George R. Stair, pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church at Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, who charged them with disturbing his congregation while playing in a vacant lot in the neighborhood.

Mr. Stair appeared in court with five of the members of his congregation and testified against the young men, who were represented by an attorney.

A motion was made by the defense for a dismissal, and Justices Keady, Forker, and Courtney conferred together.

Justice Courtney then announced the decision of the court. He declared that, while golf and tennis were quiet games, baseball was not, and further said that if the young men must play the game on Sunday there must be no loud coaching, nor must the umpire announce his decisions in a loud tone.

"Personally," continued the Justice, "I do not blame any one for cheering. A good slide to second has made me shout many a time, but the peace of the Sabbath must be maintained. The defendants must therefore be found guilty of disturbing the peace."

With the consent of Mr. Stair and the District Attorney's representative the court suspended sentence.

SHE WOULDN'T SHOE HORSES.

Swinging the Hammer Her Limit—Has Her Husband Arrested Twice.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 15.—Caroline Roeske, wife of Frank Roeske, the village blacksmith of Carlstadt, twice caused the arrest of her husband to-day, and then each time secured bail for him. Mrs. Roeske said that for a long time she had been helping her husband in his shop, taking the place of an assistant and wielding the fourteen-pound hammer. She did not think anything of this, but when her husband wanted to advance her in the trade and put her to shoeing horses she objected, and he beat her.

Three hundred dollars' bail was demanded on her complaint, and after her husband had been locked up she obtained it for him. They went home and, according to the woman, her husband again beat her, this time varying the action by using a hammer. Again she caused him to be locked up, and again she obtained a bondsman for him, but it was not until Roeske had promised not to strike his wife again that the second bond was allowed.

PHONOGRAPH MAKES TROUBLE.

Some Mystery as to Identity of the Jersey City Complainant.

The Jersey City Board of Health has been asked to suppress a phonograph as a nuisance. The particular instrument complained of is located in a house on Communipaw Avenue, but the affair is involved in mystery. The health officials refuse to give the precise location of the house in which the phonograph is installed or the names of the complainants until they have concluded their investigation. Rumor gave the name of James Campbell as one of the complainants, but he indignantly repudiated any such allegation last night, saying he knew nothing of the matter.

Inspector Smallie of the Health Board says he received complaint from several persons, who alleged that the owner of the phonograph kept it busy all night grinding out such tunes as "Mr. Dooley," "Finnegan," "Louisiana Lou," and other ragtime ditties, and that the instrument made such discordant noises that they could not sleep. He does not know that there is any law which would enable him to enter a private house and suppress a phonograph, but he will consult the board's counsel on the subject.

Reading Semi-Annual Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15.—The Directors of the Reading Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock of the company, payable Sept. 10. This action was taken three weeks earlier than usual, because many of the Directors will be out of the city next month, and no August meeting will be held. The last semi-annual dividend, declared in March, was 1 per cent., the reduction being attributed to the coal strike.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 116 RETAIL BRANCHES.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Tomatoes, 3-lb. Can, 6c.

Another lot of those splendid Maryland Tomatoes to be offered Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 6c. per can. They are selected, solid cold packed, red ripe fruit and would be excellent value were they sold at their regular price of 10c. per can.

We open our 116th Store at 18th and Benson Aves., Bath Beach, Borough of Brooklyn, on Saturday next.

Potatoes.
Extra fancy L. I. Stock.
Peck, 27c.;
Basket, 15c

Sardines.
Imported, genuine French fish, key cans,

3 cans, 25c

Cocoa.
Walter Baker & Co.'s ¼-lb. tin, 16c
Peerless, ½-lb. tin 15c

Roast Beef or Corned Beef, best quality, lb. can	14c
Potted Ham or Tongue, ½-lb. can, 8c.; ¼-lb. can	4c
Smoked Beef, finest quality, lean and thinly sliced; package, 13c.; 2 packages	25c
Potted Beef, Franco-American canning, ½-lb. an	9c
Liberty Pickles, extra quality, all kinds, bottle	12c
R. and R. Pickles, packed in best vinegar, all kinds, bottle	9c
Lea & Perrins's Sauce, bottle	18c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle	7c
Salad Oil, best domestic; ½-pt. bottle, 5c.; pt. bottle, 10c.; qt. bottle	15c
Rice, fancy Carolina, whole grain, 3¼ lbs.	25c

Teas and Coffees.
Lowest prices in the city for goods of quality
Golden Tips, Ceylon—Several grades higher in quality than the advertised brands. Makes a splendid tea, and is perfect for icing; packed in air-tight cartons: ¼ lb., 13c.; ½ lb., 25c.; lb. 50c
Best No. 1 Tea—Lb. 35c
Choice No. 2 Tea—Lb. 25c
Best Mocha & Java Coffee—Lb. 25c
Very Best Santos Coffee—Lb. 18c
Golden Santos Coffee—Lb. 10c

French Mustard—Bottle	8c
Black Pepper—¼-lb. can	8c
English Mustard—¼ lb. can	9c
Corn Starch—Peerless Brand, finest quality, lb. pkge	8c
Olive Oil—Best quality, imported, ½ pt. bottle, 21c.; pint bottle	35c

Peerless Cocoanut—Fine long shreds, ¼ lb. pkge, 5c.; ½ lb. pkge	10c
Pie Fruits—Condensed, assorted, pkge	9c
Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder—Makes best dessert; assorted flavors; pkge	9c
Alpha Pudding—Pkge	4c
Pearl Tapioca—Lb. pkge	8c
Salt—Fancy table, quality, vacuum process, large bag	4c
Celery Salt—Bottle	7c
Witch Hazel ½ pt. bottle	12c
Campbell's Salad Dressing—bottle	9c
Snider's Salad Dressing—bottle	14c
My Wife's Salad Dressing—bottle	14c
Corn Starch—Xlcr brand; choice quality, fresh packed; lb. pkge	6c

Peas.
Diamond Brand—New canning early June Peas.
3 Cans, 25c

Crackers.
Zu Zu Gingers, Uneeda Milk } pkge., 3c
Johnnie Cake, lb. 9c
Pig Newtons or Crystals, lb. 11c

Liberty Milk.
Highest grade Condensed Milk, rich in cream, full size cans.
3 Cans, 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Essie Brand California Fruits.
Peaches, Pears, Plums and Apricots—Finest selected fruits in heavy syrup; can 18c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Cremo 5¢ Cigar

The Same Yesterday

To Day and To Morrow

The Largest Selling Brand of Cigars in the World.
THE BAND IS THE SMOKER'S PROTECTION

PRIEST HIS OWN POLICEMAN.

Father Brophy Arrests a Man at Coney Island Whom He Accuses of Robbing a Poorbox.

In the presence of a great crowd the Rev. Father Joseph Francis Brophy, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Solace, in West Seventeenth Street, Coney Island, yesterday acted as his own policeman, and after a lively chase captured a man whom he says he caught in the act of robbing the poorbox in his church.

The prisoner, who gave his name as James Smith, entered the church yesterday forenoon. Father Brophy, who was in the sanctuary, observed him kneeling as if in prayer for a while, and then make his way toward one of the poorboxes, the lock of which he pried open.

When Smith left the church Father Brophy lost no time in following. At the corner of Seventeenth Street and Surf Avenue the man mingled with the big crowd gathered about the entrance of a show. Fearing that he might lose him, Father Brophy here ran up to Smith and placed a restraining hand on his shoulder. The man showed fight, but the priest is an athlete and had no trouble in subduing him, whereupon he took him to the Coney Island Police Station, where he was locked up.

The prisoner, who is a middle-aged man, well dressed, and of quiet and refined appearance, told the Sergeant he was a native of the Island of Malta. When searched $5.21 in dimes, nickels, and pennies was found in his pocket. Letters written in Italian, German, and Arabic were also discovered.

DEPLORE LACK OF RELIGION.

Speakers Before Spiritual Culture Society Talk of Backsliding.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 15.—Bishop J. N. FitzGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided to-day over both sessions of the Spiritual Culture Society.

At the morning period the Rev. Dr. George K. Morris of Cleveland lectured on "Deepening the Spiritual Life."

"Too many Christians," Dr. Morris said, "have been graduated out of the Bible into the Christless literature of the day. When we find that society of Christians and Christian books and conversation tire us, we are already in spiritual ill-health."

"The Spiritual Culture of Probationers" and "The Loss of Probationers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Reason and the Remedy," were the subjects discussed respectively by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Gilbert of Washington and Bishop FitzGerald. It was shown that there are thousands of backsliders every year in the Methodist Church.

Both Dr. Gilbert and the Bishop declared that young converts should be given specific church work to perform if they hoped to keep them interested in the church, and that they should be given a more thorough preparation before they are taken into membership.

Prof. and Mrs. J. J. Low of Philadelphia this evening gave an illustrated song sermon in the Auditorium.

Have You Tried "Lipton's Finest Brand" Hams and Bacon?
THEY ARE DELICIOUS.
Selected, cured and smoked by the Thomas J. Lipton Company for
Darling Bros. Company,
403-407 W. 14th St.
Telephone Nos. 2280-4281-19th.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC. It is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

QUEER LOWEST BIDS FOR POSTAL SUPPLIES

Successful Contractors Who Neither Made Nor Handled Goods.

Inspectors Pushing Inquiry in That Line —Question of Taking Bank Books to Washington.

Most of the Postal Inspectors now in this city made Brooklyn the scene of their labors yesterday, although two remained in Manhattan working on the investigation the department is making of the supply contracts.

The department in Washington, it is asserted, proposes to know, if possible, how men not engaged in either the sale or manufacture of certain lines of supplies succeeded in getting contracts, underbidding always other competitors engaged in that particular line of business, and then giving the firms who were unsuccessful the order to manufacture the goods, dividing the profits about equally.

Whether there was a combination of the leading manufacturers in the lines of goods purchased, who agreed to permit an outside party to put in the lowest bid, and then divide the work among them at a price wherein all made a better profit than if they had successfully bid on the contract in close competition, or whether some of the department officials had friends, who were allowed to "get on the inside" sufficiently to make the lowest bid, is something the heads of the Postal Service want to find out.

If the bids have been obtained through collusion between the heads of certain department officials and the contractors, it would indicate that the manufacturers were themselves asking the Government the highest of prices. Against this idea one of the inspectors said yesterday that in several Post Office supply contracts of which he happened to have personal knowledge there had been many dissatisfied bidders, some of whom even went so far as to assert that the goods could not be made by themselves, according to the specifications, for the price of the successful bidder. The inspector said that in these particular instances, which he investigated at the time because of the complaints made, the contractors were able to furnish the supplies because of the cheapness of labor at the places where the goods were made.

"The rubber pads used by the small offices throughout the country at that time," said the inspector, "were made in Pennsylvania by women and boys who worked for $4 and $5 a week. The New York bidders figured on paying men $12 to $15 for the work, as the union schedule provided. I don't say that is the case with all the contracts, but I know that in some of them I detected shameful penalties."

It is said that the "John Doe" inquiry soon to be held in Washington will be a fishing excursion of the department officials to see what disposition was finally made of the checks paid at the end of the fiscal year, June 30 last, for supplies. The banks and trust companies which have been asked to produce their books are the institutions patronized by some of the leading Post Office contractors, and it is expected their bank accounts will show the truest nature of their business connections should they happen to have any.

To those doubting the Government's right to force the books of a private bank to be opened for inspection Fetlerism is cited, as pointed out by the recent subpoena served upon bank officials of Watertown, Wis., who were compelled to bring their books to Brooklyn a couple of weeks ago, which furnished the corroborative evidence upon which the indictments of George F. Miller of the Bent-Bedell Company and ex-Representative Driggs were obtained.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that none of the Inspectors had called on him, and that, except from hearsay, he did not know they were in the city.

WOMAN DIES IN VACANT LOT.

Husband Says Her Parents Are Well-to-Do but Have Disowned Her and That She Starved.

Lizzie Brown, thirty years old, was found dead at Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street yesterday morning, and it is thought that she starved.

A call was received at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital for a woman who was dying in a vacant lot. When Dr. Fahnestock reached her he found that she was dead. With her was her husband, James Brown.

Policeman Austin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was sent to investigate. Brown said that his wife was the daughter of well-to-do people, who had refused to recognize her after she married him. He said he would try to find them and see if they would not relent and assist him to bury her. He told a story of starvation and hardship, but the police are incredulous. They say the woman died from heart disease. The body was taken to the Harlem morgue.

NEWSBOYS RECOVER BODY.

Dived from Pier Until They Brought That of Their Friend to the Surface.

The body of "Jack" Williams, the newsboy who was drowned in the East River, at Beekman Street, on Sunday last, was brought to the surface yesterday afternoon by the united efforts of three small friends of his, also newsboys.

When their friend sank out of sight while bathing they made up their minds that they would recover his body, and they did. Ever since that time they and several others have been diving in search of the body every day. On Monday one of the lads managed to get hold of Williams's foot, but the remains were fast in the mud.

Thomas Lynch of 319 Water Street, John Keely of 38 Cherry Street, and Fred Jacoby of 317 East Eighth Street, after locating the body on the bottom of the slip yesterday, dived simultaneously and each took hold of a part of the body and brought it to the surface. Then it was secured with a rope and the police notified.

It was learned that the dead boy lived at 26 Dedlolbeare Street, Montreal, Canada. He had been in the city about a month and had become a great favorite among his associates. The body was sent to the morgue, and the police expect to hear from the dead boy's relatives.

Mrs. Elmer E. White of 32 Waterbury Street, Saratoga Springs, has written to the police here asking for a description of "Whitey," the newsboy who committed suicide recently. She fears that he may have been her son, who ran away ten months ago.

WANTS MORE MONEY FOR SON.

Former Wife of Charles A. Baudouine Says Additional $1,000 Is Needed Because of Youth's Illness.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Greenbaum, a motion was made yesterday to compel Charles A. Baudouine to pay $1,000 for the maintenance of his son, Charles Alfred Baudouine, who is said to be ill from consumption in a camp in the Adirondacks. The argument was made by Thomas F. Wixkes, on behalf of Mrs. Maude R. Garr, wife of Frederick Garr, who was formerly Mrs. Baudouine. Mrs. Garr was divorced from Mr. Baudouine in 1894, at which time he was ordered to pay the sum of $2,000 a year for the maintenance of his son until he became of age. The young man is now nineteen years old.

To pay the expenses of the camp, the physician, a guide, and other expenses said to be necessary it was asked that Mr. Baudouine be compelled to pay the sum of $1,000 in addition to the $2,000 a year.

Charles E. Rushmore, for Mr. Baudouine, said that his client was not indifferent to the welfare of his son, but that he did not think he was so ill as represented, and that he thought the allowance of $2,000 a year was ample. Justice Greenbaum gave the parties until Friday morning to submit papers.

Mrs. Lyon Gets Fair Appointment.

Announcement is made of the appointment of Mrs. Dore Lyon of New York City as Assistant Secretary to the New York Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Lady Manager of the New York State Building at St. Louis during the Exposition.

LIVES IMPERILED BY FIRE.

Woman and Her Son Rescued at the Commonwealth Building—Elevated Trains Run Through Smoke.

A fire in the Commonwealth Building, a seven-story structure at 284 and 286 Pearl Street, yesterday morning, caused considerable damage and imperilled several lives.

The engineer of the building, Julius Steinke, was on the top floor, where he lives with his mother and nephew, when he was informed that the boiler room in the basement was on fire. After he had descended and drawn the fires under the boilers to prevent an explosion he tried to return to rescue his mother and the boy, but the dense smoke held him back.

Three firemen at length reached the roof, one by the fire escape in front and the others from an adjoining building, and the woman and boy were removed in safety. The other occupants of the building, about fifty in number, including many girls, escaped unharmed.

A quantity of paint stored in the cellar made the fire stubborn, and the first alarm was followed by two others, sent in by Acting Battalion Chief Devanney. This brought Acting Chief Purroy, while police reserves were called to keep back the crowds. The fire was confined to the basement and the loss was about $2,000.

While the blaze was in progress the elevated trains ran through the thick clouds of smoke that swept over the structure, the passengers seeming to enjoy the experience.

Acting Chief Thomas J. Hayes of the Second Battalion was on his way to the fire through Centre Street when he was stopped by an employe of a subway contractor at Duane Street. The man said he had instructions to prevent any vehicles except electric cars passing through that block. After considerable delay Hayes caused the man's arrest, but later in the Centre Street Police Court did not press the complaint. Magistrate Breen censured the contractor for unwarranted interference with traffic.

MADE RAID SINGLE HANDED.

Jersey City Detective Held Up Crowd in Alleged Poolroom—Second Suspected Place Visited.

Detective McNally of Jersey City raided an alleged poolroom single-handed in that city yesterday afternoon, and took four prisoners. He had six, but two got away from him.

McNally went to the Hotel Metropole, in Exchange Place, and started up the stairs. The look-out tried to stop him, and received a blow under the ear which knocked him down the stairs, where he lay stunned for a minute. When he gathered himself up he made off.

McNally walked into the hotel parlor and then into a room just back of it, where he found about fifty men. McNally placed six men under arrest, and ordered different ones in the room to notify headquarters to send him help. They refused, and as McNally says he knows them he may make charges against them for refusing to aid an officer.

The news of the affair spread, and finally Inspector Archibald and two men arrived. They gathered up evidence, and the four prisoners who had remained were taken to headquarters. They were later released under $200 bail. They said they were Abraham Lawrence of 44 Baldwin Avenue, E. H. Pape of 179 Third Street, Robert Decatur of 180 Fourth Street, and Peter Gray of 44 Baldwin Avenue. Lawrence had $2,200 in his pocket.

Inspector Archibald later made a raid at Grand Street and Communipaw Avenue, where the first floor of the building is occupied by Christian Kaiser as a saloon. Forty-seven men were in the alleged poolroom. Kaiser was arrested, as were John Phillips of 900 Avenue D, Bayonne; Frank Bond of 305 Third Street, Jersey City, and Michael Grant of 84 West Thirty-ninth Street, Bayonne. Kaiser's brother was convicted recently of running a poolroom in Jersey City.

SEARCHING FOR DR. WOODS.

Officers and Col. Best's Son Looking for Him in Ulster County and New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 15.—Officers are thoroughly searching Ulster County tonight for Dr. John D. Woods and his wife, who are wanted in San Rafael, Cal., for grand larceny, and are desirable as witnesses to explain the death of Col. William J. Best of New York at their home last April.

That Woods has visited Stone Ridge, an exclusive Summer resort, about twenty miles from Kingston, during the past three days, seems probable, according to Under Sheriff Hayes, and no trace has been discovered of his leaving the place. Woods has many relatives there. All deny having harbored him, but Stone Ridge residents have noticed a strange man, woman, and child about the place for three days. Their descriptions tally with those of Woods, his wife, and child, which they claim as their own. The trio disappeared yesterday afternoon, but could not have left the county.

Woods was born at Stone Ridge. His correct name is Dougherty. After his father's death his mother married George Woods, ship carpenter, now living at Union Hill, N. J. Young Dougherty adopted his stepfather's name.

He is well known in Stone Ridge. He left there when a young man to study for the ministry. Becoming embroiled, he was compelled to leave that profession, and led the Salvation Army in a Western city. Here he was also unsuccessful, and after being forced out commenced studying medicine. He was never graduated from any medical college, so far as relatives know. The child whom he claims as his own is unknown by his relatives, who claim he was never a father. The woman now his wife, also born at Stone Ridge, was distantly related to him. Officers here have been furnished with warrants for his arrest on charge of bigamy.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., July 15.—Charles Sumner Best, a son of Col. Best, was in this city to-day looking for Dr. Woods and his wife. He called at all the railroad stations, and at each one made inquiries if there was any of Dr. Woods's baggage there. He was unable to find any trace of the doctor's baggage, and then he called on the police and requested them to keep a look out for Dr. Woods and his baggage. The police told him they were powerless to aid him, even if they saw the Doctor, as they could not arrest him, as they have no warrant for his arrest, nor do they know of any such warrant in existence.

Best spent the best part of the day here, and then took a train for New York, from which city he will go to Buffalo and continue his search.

BEST'S EMBALMER DEAD.

Deputy Coroner Who Removed Certain Organs from Body Dies from Sudden Illness.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., July 15.—William Ward, Deputy Coroner of Marin County, who embalmed the body of Col. W. J. Best after the latter's sudden death at the home of Dr. John D. Woods last April, is dead. Late last night he was discovered by Night Watchman O'Brien, who observed him leaning against the doorway of his office at the undertaking parlors of Coroner Sawyer, evidently in distress. Ward asked O'Brien to get a doctor and take him home. Dr. W. F. Jones was summoned and Ward was taken home, where he died.

An autopsy will be held, though Ward's death is generally attributed to heart trouble. It is known that he worried constantly over the developments in the Best case since the allegations that the New Jersey capitalist was murdered were first published.

JERSEY CITY CAR LINE SUIT.

Robert Carey, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, yesterday filed with Sheriff John Zeller papers in the suits instituted by Mayor Mark M. Fagan to recover from the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company, the Consolidated Traction Company, and the North Jersey Street Railway Company a license fee of $10 a year for each car used on each line for a period of about thirty-five years.

The companies paid this fee to the city until 1898, when they refused to pay it longer on the ground that they were exempt under a law passed by the Legislature in that year. Mr. Carey says the fees in question will amount to about $250,000. The defendant companies have thirty days in which to file their answer. If they do not dispute the validity of the act of 1868, the suit will be tried in Jersey City. If they do it will be heard by the Supreme Court at Trenton.

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO ROW

President Butler Accused of Mismanaging the Company.

Director McAlpin Seeks a Receivership —Hearing Set for Aug. 3—Mr. Butler Issues a Statement.

Charges that William H. Butler, President of the Universal Tobacco Company, mismanaged the affairs of that company and used his opportunities for the benefit of the Commonwealth Tobacco Company, in which he is interested, and of which his brother, George P. Butler, is the head, were made at Trenton yesterday in the application of Edward A. McAlpin, a Director of the Universal Company, that a receiver be appointed for the concern. Chancellor Magie granted a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, and made it returnable at Jersey City Aug. 3. Collins & Corbin of Jersey City are counsel for Mr. McAlpin.

The assets of the company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in April, 1901, with a capital stock authorized of $10,000,000, are given as $1,135,010, and the liabilities $862,745. It is charged, however, that assets of $532,000 represent raw material, which would not bring over $375,000 at forced sale, and that the machinery, which is valued at $227,000, would not bring over $50,000.

The alleged mismanagement by President Butler is charged to have been in the interest of himself and his brother. The two Butlers own a large amount of stock, and it is asserted that they are able to control the management of the corporation under a voting trust, which now exists.

William H. Butler spent several hours at the office of his attorneys, Osborne & Hess, at 27 William Street, yesterday afternoon. In the evening Mr. Hess gave out a typewritten statement, which was as follows:

"William H. Butler, President of the Universal Tobacco Company, makes the following statement regarding the action to enjoin the further sale of the Universal bonds:

"I have not seen the bill of complaint as yet, though our attorneys have requested attempts to procure one from Messrs. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, who have represented the Havana Commercial Company, and later the Hoyo de Monterey Syndicate, in which I was the largest shareholder, which was sold out to the Tobacco Trust without my knowledge or consent. This would serve to show that this attack was inspired, as the Tobacco Trust has many willing servants, and the Universal Tobacco Company is an obstacle to its progress.

"I have seen in an afternoon paper a charge that I have misappropriated the funds of the company. If any such charge as this is made by any one I shall prosecute him to the full extent of the law, as the charge is absolutely false.

"The facts are I have not received my salary since the organization of the company, and have loaned the company in addition large sums of money, which are still owing me, and have devoted my time and attention unremittingly to its welfare. I understand there are four affidavits in the bill of complaint from former employes of this company, the resignations of some of whom I exacted for incompetency and other causes, and one is by a former Director of the company, who I also compelled to terminate his contract and saved the company from a large expense.

"Considering the reasons for the retirement of these men, their affidavits are obvious.

"Mr. McAlpin, the complainant in this action, was a former Director of the company, who joined our company and sold his business to the Tobacco Trust while we were negotiating for its purchase.

"I shall endeavor to make this trial a medium through which certain officials, United States Senators and Congressmen and members of Legislatures" who Mr. Butler said might "give evidence regarding their connections with the Tobacco Trust of America and Cuba.

"I will add nothing to the statement we have given you," said Mr. Hess. "That was prepared with great care and is strictly true. Later there may be something more to say and do, but not this evening."

The Universal Tobacco Company was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing and selling tobacco in all forms. It has several cigarette factories and deals in plug tobacco, but does not make cigars. It is declared that the cigar factories it intended to buy were gobbled up by the trust before it could acquire them.

The corporate home of the company is in New Jersey, but the main office is at 367 Greenwich Street, this city. Besides Mr. Butler the officers are: Vice President—J. L. Richards; Secretary and Treasurer—F. W. Galbraith, Jr.; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—B. M. Cole; Directors—William H. Butler, Edward A. McAlpin, George R. Sheldon, D. Tudkins, and Edward F. Patterson, New York, and J. L. Richards of Boston.

STARVED RATHER THAN BEG.

Dying Man Found in Tenement, His Suffering Little Boy Holding His Hand.

Charles Fersh, thirty-seven years old, a tailor, who lived with his nine-year-old son in three poorly furnished rooms in a tenement at 26 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital.

Fersh, who was a widower, was found Tuesday night lying unconscious on the kitchen floor, and beside him was his son, holding his right hand. Neighbors heard the groans of the man and the cries of the boy. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and an ambulance removed Fersh to the institution.

According to the boy his father was too proud to ask aid of his relatives. After the child had received medical aid he was taken in charge by kinsfolk. His emaciated appearance as well as his father's showed the hardship each had endured. Fersh's death is attributed to starvation.

MRS. RYLE'S LIBRARY GIFTS.

PATERSON, N. J., July 15.—At the monthly meeting of the Public Library Trustees last night it was announced that Mrs. Mary E. Ryle had paid into the treasury of the library $130,000 to be used in constructing the new building.

It also was announced that a legal agreement had been entered into by Mrs. Ryle, in accordance with which the present letter to the board, to take the property of the library at Market and Church Streets off the hands of the board next June and pay $65,000 for it if not sold previous to that time by the Trustees.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.

8:35 A. M.—244 and 248 Pearl Street; N. Z. Graves; damage, $3,000.

10:45 A. M.—647 Second Avenue; James Connelly; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—126 Hester Street; Frank Rubenstein; damage, $25.

10:50 A. M.—47 Delancey Street; Lena Goodheart; damage trifling.

12:10 P. M.—240 West Fifty-first Street; Mrs. Barton; damage trifling.

12:45 A. M.—96 Bayard Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

4 P. M.—2,016 First Avenue; A. Tescalino; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—211 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; W. Hamilton; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—232 West Seventy-sixth Street; Alexander McDonald; damage trifling.

5:25 P. M.—80 Ludlow Street; Isidor Sinkowits; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—60 and 62 Broadway; Consolidated Stock Exchange; damage, $100.

5:45 P. M.—166 Avenue C; Charles Drexter; damage, $10.

6:05 P. M.—162 East Thirty-second Street; Luke Wilson; damage, $50.

6:20 P. M.—52 Crosby Street; D. Jones; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—221 East Forty-eighth Street; E. Hirsch; damage, $25.

7:35 P. M.—58 Greenwich Avenue; Sadie Weiman; damage, $25.

9:35 P. M.—407 Sixth Avenue; Friedman & Behrens; no damage.

9:45 P. M.—231 Cherry Street; Louis Monowits; trifling damage.

9:55 P. M.—51 Forsyth Street; Morris Cohen; no damage.

10:20 P. M.—48 Allen Street; owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OREGON CITY, Ore., July 15.—Fire last night destroyed a portion of the Oregon City Manufacturing Company's woolen mills, causing a loss of about $40,000.

WOMAN CAUGHT MOUSE IN HER BARE HANDS

Policeman Cornell's Wife Won Prize on Excursion.

Nerve of Other Contestants Failed—S. P. C. A. Agent Who Protested Was Fooled with a Candy Imitation.

Tired, sunburned, and happy, 3,000 persons landed last night at 9 o'clock from the barges William Meyer and W. J. Hasket at East Thirty-first Street. They were the wives and children of the members of the New York police force, who had been enjoying the annual excursion of the Patrolmen's Wives' Benevolent Association to River View Grove, on the Hudson. Although each had a word of complaint for the managers of the affair, all were sounding the praise of Mrs. Franklin Cornell, the wife of a Church Street Station policeman, who, with her bare hands, had caught a mouse.

The contest in which Mrs. Cornell was the victor was the only real exciting incident of the day. John J. Dooley, who aspires to the leadership of the Twenty-third Assembly District, was the originator of the contest, and when the committee said that they thought to catch a mouse would be the supreme test of courage among the women, he volunteered to offer a prize.

The Captain's room on the Meyer was cleared of its fittings, and before the excursion sailed, Mr. Dooley appeared with a mouse in a box under his arm. Waiting for him was an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who said that he would oppose any such contest. So Mr. Dooley said that he had only a candy mouse in the box, and that it was just to scare the women. He then sent a young man for a chocolate mouse, and when he returned with it, it was shown to the society agent as a guarantee of good faith.

When the boats got into the stream, however, the women were so outspoken in their wish to get at the real mouse that Mr. Dooley had to submit, and the contest took place. Four women, with their skirts wound closely about them, entered the contest. They were locked in the prepared room and the mouse was liberated. Then there was a scurrying and rushing for safety.

Three of the women completely lost their nerve, and tried to climb out of the windows, but seeing the water below, they clung to the sill and drew their feet as high as they could. Mrs. Cornell alone went after the frightened animal, and after about four minutes of hard chasing she was heard to cry, "I've got him!" When the door was opened, there she stood, flushed and out of breath, with the mouse in her hand!

Another contest that caused some pangs was the baby beauty contest. About 200 infants were entered, some of them objecting so strongly that they screwed their otherwise pretty faces in the most startling grimaces.

The Judges, after hours of consideration, awarded the prize to May Herrington, the daughter of one of Capt. O'Connor's men. The prize was a necklace and locket, with a large diamond in it. The second and third prizes, of a go-cart and a silver porridge set, all the gifts of President Cassidy of Queens Borough, went to the daughters of Policeman Mayer and Policeman Ehrberhardt, respectively.

President Haffen gave three prizes for the largest families of policemen. The first prize, a sewing machine, went to the wife of Policeman James Jenkins of the Mercer Street Station, with eleven children. The second prize, a china set of 100 pieces, went to Mrs. John Dinera's family of ten, while the third prize had to be drawn for, Mrs. A. S. Hennelly and Mrs. J. Haddock each having nine children with her. Mrs. Haddock won, but an extra set was voted to Mrs. Hennelly.

Sir Thomas Lipton had been asked to be the judge in the baby contest, but he sent a letter of regret at his not being able to be present. Mrs. M. Wichman, the Treasurer of the association, received a gold ring, which was awarded to her as the most popular woman. Mr. Wichman was the Chairman of the Excursion Committee. The ring was the gift of Mr. Dooley.

A fat-woman's race had been planned to take place at the grove, but all was ready for it none of the women considered themselves fat enough for it and so it was called off, the committee giving as its reason that the ground was too rough for running. Races for the children were held, for the winners of which Mr. Dooley provided prizes.

TRAIN KILLS BUSINESS MAN.

Willis D. Hager Steps in Front of an Engine at East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 15.—Willis D. Hager, a wealthy business man, was killed here this morning by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western express train bound for Morristown. He was about to take a train for New York, and he had just purchased a newspaper at a near-by stand. He folded the paper and stepped across the track, and so walked directly in front of the express. He was struck and his skull was fractured and his neck broken. He died in an ambulance.

Mr. Hager lived with his wife, son, and a daughter at 31 Washington Street, East Orange. He entered the service of the Lackawanna Company in 1886 as a ticket agent and within a few months became Superintendent of Motive Power at Scranton. Later he went to the supply department, from which he resigned in 1899 and went into the manufacture of paper and strawboard at Bloomfield. During his entire connection with the company he only missed thirty-four days in the thirty-five years he was connected with the corporation.

Conductor Carter of the train that killed him was one of Mr. Hager's oldest and warmest friends, having grown up in the service with him. Carter alighted from the train after the accident and was greatly distressed when he recognized the features of his friend.

BIG RISE IN LARD.

Most Sensational Move in Ten Years on Chicago Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—Not for years was there so sensational a move in the price of any product as took place in lard ten minutes before the close of the Exchange to-day.

The September lard price was advanced from $7.67½ to $8.72½, in a few minutes, making a jump of $1.15 over the close yesterday.

The great packing interests occupy a peculiar position, owning great lines of lard and ribs at much under the price when manufactured. It is the theory that the packers and other local interests learned of a big line of lard sold short and took this means of forcing the short seller to cover it with heavy punishment. The whole trade was startled by the remarkable move.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Lbes of rich men, if we knew them,
Might not seem so blamed sublime,
O t the stomachs fastened to them,
Keep them doping all the time."
Wall Street Poet.

The grind for money and fame nowadays works the brain so hard that it takes away the power from the stomach and so Financiers, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, Great Actors, School Teachers and even thinking and successful Farmers suffer from a lack of power to digest food.

Fact! Fact! Fact! and a deplorable fact.

But there's a way out of it. An old thoughtful money maker was an invalid for about 8 years. During this time and four years after he studied Foods, Hygiene, Dietetics, Medicine and Suggestive Therapeutics. He got well and during the 12 years of experience and study developed a way for brain workers to keep well. He has been over the hard and rough roadway step by step. Does his experience count for anything? Can he point you to the rocks that ruin men? Can he guide you to safe and healthful channels?

Since he got well he has made 10 or 12 million dollars, which is one evidence of the practical results, and literally thousands of brain workers in America and England date their recovery to health and money making power from the day they began to follow his advice.

What is it?

First, quit coffee absolutely. It slowly and surely exhausts the elements in brain and nerve centres that must be there or brain fag follows. In order to do this take up Postum Coffee, for it supplies the phosphates and other elements needed to naturally, by food in liquid form, rebuild the broken down gray matter in brain and nerve centres.

This same is true of Grape Nuts breakfast food.

Set up your breakfast like this:

A little fruit, cooked preferred. A dish of Grape Nuts (not a large one) with some thick, rich cream (insist on it), a cup of hot Postum Coffee with thick cream, one or two soft eggs. Nothing more unless it be a slice of entire wheat bread. The same for luncheon, then for the night dinner have a good generous portion of meat, one or two vegetables, a Grape Nuts pudding, and a cup of Postum Coffee, and insist on the thick cream.

You will digest these meals, sleep like a baby, and find the next day that something has been going on in your body that gives you the delicious sense of power and health and you can in a masterful way "do things" and get results.

Is it worth while? The masters of mankind are first masters of themselves and put into practice the knowledge of trained experts in the art of body and brain building.

You can rule if you will. You must have a healthy body and brain to do it. "There's a reason" and it's just good old common sense.

LAW'S LONG DELAY LEADS TO LYNCHING

White Murderer of John Gordon Strung Up in Kentucky.

William Thacker, Who Had Had Two Trials, Taken from Jail at Flemingsburg by a Mob.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., July 15.—Enraged at the tardiness of the courts, a mob broke into the Flemingsburg Jail this morning and hanged William Thacker, a white man, who had been given a life sentence for the murder of John Gordon two years ago. Thacker, in a quarrel with Gordon at Foxport, shot and killed him and then sat on the body, Winchester in hand, while he smoked his pipe and dared any one to attempt to arrest him. At the time Thacker escaped, but he was later arrested and lodged in jail at Flemingsburg. He was given two trials, and finally got a life sentence.

Gordon was a good citizen and an inoffensive man. After being sentenced Thacker appealed to the Court of Appeals, and was waiting for another trial. Thacker had some money, and was able to command the support of some influential men, and it was feared that he might escape punishment altogether.

The mob collected at Mount Carmel, where Gordon once lived, and came into Flemingsburg by twos and threes in order not to arouse suspicion, and advanced upon the jail shortly after midnight. The jailor refused to surrender the keys. He was overpowered, and the keys taken from him.

Thacker was hurried to a tree near the jail and was given time in which to say his prayers, which he refused to do, but begged for his life. To hush his cries he was hit on the head with a rock, and his unconscious body strung up until life had become extinct.

Purroy's Stepson Coroner's Clerk.

The Board of Coroners in the Bronx yesterday announced the appointment of Charles F. Hillsburgh of 2,507 Washington Avenue as Assistant Chief Clerk. Hillsburgh is a step-son of Henry D. Purroy and takes the place made vacant by the resignation of Louis Scofield. For five years Hillsburgh was index clerk in the County Clerk's office and for the last two years he has been a clerk in the office of Borough President Haffen.

Drink for a Double Purpose

It adds to the satisfactory enjoyment of a palate-pleasing beverage to know that it has excellent tonic and medical qualities besides.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

Is a fine thing for the stomach, bowels, kidneys and the blood. Take a wineglass full at dinner every day for a short time and note the effect.

75 years of good repute. Sold in original bottles only—2 sizes—druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO., 21 State St., New York.

SOZODONT for the TEETH and BREATH

NEW YORK CARPET CLEANING CO., 437 and 439 West 45th St., Oldest, Largest, Most Modern. Tel. 511 38th St. Established 1857.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

If you're tired hunting for a cool spot—try this store. Our stock of Enjoyable Atmosphere is large, and pleasantly distributed. The Restaurant (8th Floor) has a generous share of it.

SPORTING GOODS FOR SUMMER PLAY And Requisites for Summer Homes.

Ice Boxes, Gas Ranges, Ice Cream Freezers—and so forth. What is the Summer home without them? No expense, either—if you buy now. We're effecting an absolute clearance of every household article that pertains to the season; doing it now, when you want them, instead of waiting until snow flies.

Playthings, too—Cameras, Bathing Suits, Golf Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hammocks and the like. This week's selling is a saving event.

CAMERAS.

Folding Plate Camera, taking a 4x5 picture, fitted with Rapid Rectilinear lens, Wallensack Automatic Shutter, complete with carrying case and one double Plate-Holder; regular price $12.00, special.....$6.50

Same as above, with Achromatic Lens; regularly $8.00, special.....$4.95

No. 3 Folding Film Camera, "Weno," taking a 3¼x4¼ Eastman 6 Exposure Film, fitted with Rapid Rectilinear Lens and Automatic Shutter with bulb attachment; regularly $11.25, special.....$7.75

We make a specialty of Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Give us a trial.

We develop 6-Exposure Films for 10c.; 12-Exposure Films for 15c.

SECOND FLOOR.

MEN'S BATHING SUITS.

Bathing Suits, all made of the finest worsted with silk trimmings, some are mottled effects, all new designs; regular value, $4.50, at.....$3.25

Bathing Suits, best grade worsted, trimmed with pretty stripes, in white, blue or red, the kind others are asking $3 for; special.....$2.35

All-wool two-piece suits in navy blue, in sizes 40, 42 and 44; good value at $2.00; while they last, at.....69

SECOND FLOOR.

SALE OF GO-CARTS. "HEYWOOD" MAKES AT $6.50.

BASEMENT.

This lot represents the best we've offered in a long time, and we've made some very remarkable offers lately. These are all new goods, and the "Heywood" Go-Carts have the new reclining device and nulless wheels. Each of these carts is complete, with parasol and rod, and will be sold while the quantity lasts, at.....$6.50

REFRIGERATORS.

These are the best and most economical food preservers, known as the "Alaska" and "Jewett," both charcoal packed. Practical tests have demonstrated that charcoal is the best insulator and far superior to all other experiments; besides, you get a greater degree of cold with less ice than with any other refrigerator.

Ice Boxes, value up to $12.50, at.....$8.75

Ice Boxes, value up to $18.50, at.....$12.00

"STEEL FAVORITE" GAS RANGES

These splendid Gas Ranges have never cost so little money. They are the well-known "Steel Favorite" Ranges, asbestos lined, with 16-inch double oven, perfect and economical; the burners are drilled and removable; flush top surface; four top burners. Smallest price for them here, and prices are always lowest, quality considered; $17.00 kind for.....$11.75

XXTH CENTURY FREEZERS.

You pour the cream into the can, pack it properly and then let it alone, except to stir it once or twice. When you want it you find the cream frozen in a solid brick that can be sliced. Easiest thing that was ever devised. Come and see how it works and taste the good cream it makes. Cost is no more than the freezers of the other kinds.

2 qt. size.....$1.25

3 qt. size.....$1.50

4 qt. size.....$1.75

We also have a full line of "White Mountain" Freezers, "Peerless" Freezers, "Gem" Freezers, at lowest prices anywhere.

BASEMENT.

GOLF GOODS.

A good selection of Crescent Golf Clubs, regular $1.50 grade, at.....75

Haskell Golf Balls at, per dozen.....$5.15

FISHING TACKLE.

Lancewood Rods, for fresh water use, extra tip, at 98c and $1.39

Split Bamboo Rods, bait or fly, $2.50, $3.00 and $5.00

Reels, nickel-plated, 60 yards, 50c.; 100 yards.....75c

Reels, rubber ends, 150 yards, special.....$2.00

Flies, best grade, per doz.....55c

Bass Flies, each.....5c

TENNIS.

Royal special, used by expert players, at.....$2.25

Spalding Rackets..... 75c, $1.00 and $1.50

Nets, 42x3, bound.....$2.00

SECOND FLOOR.

HAMMOCKS.

Hammocks priced special for our July sale.

Our regular $2.25 hammock, special for this sale..$1.75

$3.35 value, now are.....$2.50

Special while they last, a deep pillow, extra strong-made hammock, the last of the lot, all to go at.....$2.35

BASEMENT.

GARDEN HOSE.

Best goods obtainable and fully warranted.

"Guarantee" Garden Hose, 25 ft. length, coupled.....$2.00

"Favorite" Garden Hose, 25 ft. length, coupled.....$2.50

"Guarantee" Garden Hose, 50 ft. length, coupled.....$4.00

"Favorite" Garden Hose, 50 ft. length, coupled.....$5.00

Also, a full line of higher-priced Garden Hose will be specially priced for this sale.

WATER COOLERS.

Two-gal. size, value 98c., at.....69

Three-gal. size, value $1.35, at.....98

SHOWER SPRAYS.

Just the thing on these hot days. 150 will go on sale at.....$1.25

Value $2.25.

LAWN MOWERS.

This small quantity of high-grade mowers will go on sale tomorrow at the lowest price ever quoted. They have the best steel blades and are even cutters, and they come in 10-inch size only, at.....$1.69

$9.00 GAS COOKERS AT $6.00.

These little Gas Cookers are perfect in every respect; they have three top burners, one large baking oven which is asbestos lined and every other improvement; 30 will go on sale at.....$6.00

NOTICE—These Ranges if desired will be connected in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

BAMBOO SCREENS.

A belated shipment, just arrived, enables us to offer four very desirable sizes in these very popular Summer requisites. These are made from the hard flinty outside bark of the bamboo, complete with rope and pulleys.

Width.	Length.	Price.	Width.	Length.	Price.
4 ft.	6 ft.	65c	8 ft.	8 ft.	$1.30
5 ft.	8 ft.	80c	10 ft.	8 ft.	$1.60

FOURTH FLOOR.

A TRUNK OFFER.

These trunks are made on Basswood Boxes well seasoned; two trays, with compartments in upper one; hickory slats and cleats, covered with heavy canvas; linen lined; two Excelsior locks and three straps; all clamps, hinges, bolts, &c., are hand riveted. Any size to-day.

Value up to $16.00.....$10.00

BASEMENT.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.
Closes Saturdays at Noon

The Wanamaker Store

Some People Thought That the

$2.50 White Waists and Skirts

Meant five dollars for the two; but this is not so—the whole dress, pretty as it is, and fine, is but $2.50, and in a box all ready for a present.

It is not as difficult as men think, to get the right size in a thin Summer dress for a woman.

Smart Wash Ties For Men

The good appearance of the negligee shirt is almost doubled by wearing the right sort of tie with it. We have today a collection, in nine different varieties, of Washable Four-in-Hands, made up from French De Joinvilles that retail regularly at a dollar.

But we secured this lot of seventy-five dozen scarfs away below its value, and offer them today at

25c each

Tasteful men will appreciate this opportunity. Ninth street aisle.

Good Remainders of Men's Clothing

Far Below Usual Prices

Coats without trousers and trousers without coats, odd vests—easy to conceive, with our great business, how they might accumulate. We're fished out of the stock enough to make a substantial group; and priced them at get-away prices. No telling how much good a little snooping around among these piles will do your wardrobe, until you try—the expense involved is next to nothing:

Red Golf Coats, worth $8.50 to $12, at $3.50.

Washable Vests at $1.50 each; worth up to $4.50.

Outing Coats and Trousers, of wool crashes and homespuns, at $6.50; worth $8.50 to $12.

Odd Waistcoats of black and blue cheviots and serges, also fancy cheviots, at 50c; worth up to $3.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Sailor Suits

These are extremely dressy Sailor Suits of sicilian and brilliantine, in blue, white, pink, gray and light blue. Some have extra collar of fine duck, and regular sailor tie. Suits in which the little fellows of 3 to 8 years will look like small princes on dress-up occasions.

They have been $11 and $12 each; choose today for

$5 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Handkerchiefs

There are enough men in this city, wanting good handkerchiefs cheap, to make the following attractively priced lots go out with a rush, if the combination of purchasers and goods is properly effected. All linen, of course; and all well laundered:

Men's pure linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with 1/8-in. hems; worth 12½c each, at 50c half-dozen.

Men's pure linen drawn hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ¼, ⅜ and 1-in. hems; worth 20c each, at 85c a half-dozen.

Men's pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ¼-in. hems; worth 25c each, at $1.a half-dozen.

Men's extra large size hand-drawn hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ½, 1 and 1½-in. hems; worth 35c and 50c each, at $1.75 a half-dozen.

Men's colored border, fine quality linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs; worth 25c, at 12½c each.

Broadway.

Just About As Many More Today Of the Shirts at 65c

Men have learned to be enthusiastic about WANAMAKER Shirt offerings largely because we are so particular about what we offer; and are able to offer such decisive values.

First, we won't place on sale shirts that are in bad styles. We must like the materials and patterns, or we won't ask you to take them.

Second, the shirts must be well made; and there must be plenty of patterns in every size.

Third, the price must be as little as if the shirts were quite otherwise.

That's why about half of the five hundred dozens were sold yesterday. That's why you shouldn't miss today's held-over opportunity, if you didn't get your share yesterday—for such fine shirts, in such choice varity, are rare indeed at today's small price—65c each. Ninth street aisle.

This Is Harvest Time Men's Straw Hats at $1.50

Do you wish to aid in gathering the harvest of straws? We're emulating the boundless West, and seeking for helpers.

Noticed, too, by the way, that many a this-season's straw—one of the early birds—begins to show signs of an early Fall. What's the odds, when you can replace it with a splendid, fresh, stylish

$2.50 or $3 Hat at $1.50

—that is just out of its box? All sizes, all dimensions of brim and crown, in sennit or split straw.

Men's Hat Store; Annex, 770 Broadway.

Paris Waists And Negligees

A half-price concession is effective on two most charming groups of articles for feminine wear, that come from Paris.

They are Negligees and Waists. Our reason is to clear the track for the soon-to-arrive Autumn styles, for there's not place for both in the French room.

And, at half original prices, there are some most astonishing bargains here:

Negligees, $8 to $150 Formerly $16 to $350

Charming Negligees, daintily made of French voile, India silk, cashmeres, albatross, crepe, silk mull and dotted Swiss muslin; high or low neck, with large collars, prettily trimmed with laces, medallions and ribbons.

Waists, $5 to $25 Formerly $10 to $50

Of Louisine, crepe de Chine, taffeta, pongee, silk mull and French flannel; prettily trimmed with hand-embroidery, laces and stitched plaits. Only one of each model.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Handy Bags and Pockets

For Travelers and Vacationers

Our Fancy Goods Store is showing a widely varied collection of convenient receptacles for clothing, sewing and fancy work, made of art ticking, cretonne and the like.

Very handy for folks at home or away:

Art Ticking Laundry Bags, fancy colors, 50c, 66c, 75c, $1.

Art Ticking Shoe Pockets, silk binding; 2 pockets, 50c; 4 pockets, 75c; 6 pockets, $1.15; 8 pockets, $1.25.

Cretonne Shoe Pockets, cotton binding; 2 pockets, 30c; 4 pockets, 60c; 6 pockets, $1; 8 pockets, $1.25.

Art Ticking Cabin Bags, silk binding, 4 pockets, $1.75.

Cretonne Combination Laundry and Shoe Bag, silk binding, $2.25.

Cretonne Sewing Bags, 5 pockets, $2.25.

Cretonne Folding Work Baskets, 50c.

White Duck Darning Bags, 25c.

Colored Linen Traveling Cases, rubber-lined, $1.25.

Art Ticking Sewing Companions, silk binding, 60c.

Art Ticking Embroidery Silk Holders, 40c, 65c.

Tenth street.

Embroidered Robes

Of White Habutai Silk

The most exquisite possibilities for dainty summer dresses are in these beautiful robe patterns. And the realization is extremely simple.

The robes are made of fine quality white Japanese Habutai Silk, that will give the best of service; and if necessary, can be cleaned nicely. The robes are handsomely embroidered with lace applique, most of them in all-white; a few have black embroidery on the white grounds. The skirts are ready to fit; waist material is sufficient to allow for making up in any style. Former prices, $40 to $50—

Now $25 Each

Also a few all-white Robes, with cording,

At $20 Each

Rotunda.

White Shirt-Waists

One's collection of White Shirt-waists needs to be re-inforced at intervals during the summer—as one after another meets with an accident.

You can replenish your supply from this splendid stock easily, satisfactorily, economically. The following are all of sheer white lawn, in new styles:

At $1.75—Full plaited front, trimmed with lace insertion; plaited back.

At $2.75—Full plaited front; cluster-plaited back; fancy collar and cuffs.

At $3.75—Full plaited and embroidered front, trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited back.

At $4.50—Full front with plaits from shoulders, lace insertion and inlaid vest; back of plaits and insertion.

At $5—Front, back and sleeves, trimmed with lace insertion and fagoting.

At $6.50—Cluster plaits and drawn lace; plaited back and sleeves.

Other attractive styles, up to $15.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Dresses

More Economy Chances

To the goodly quantity of Girls' Wash Dresses told of yesterday, we have added two hundred more today; and although buying was brisk, there's still all the variety you will need to choose from, at

$1.50 Each

Materials are chambray, linen gingham, and colors; styles are Russian blouse, yoke, sailor and guimpe effects, trimmed in various pretty ways. Values, and former prices, were $2 to $3; sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Short Petticoats

Women wear them frequently with the ankle-length walking or outing skirt; and they are practical and comfortable.

This collection of Short White Petticoats is remarkably complete, as following resume of some of the kinds shows. The variety of styles is broad, even at the same price, and the styles themselves are new and pretty:

At $1—Of cambric, three styles; lawn ruffle, trimmed with point de Paris lace, embroidery and cluster plaits.

At $1.25—Of cambric, four styles; trimmed with point de Paris, Valenciennes or torchon lace, insertion and plaits.

At $1.50—Of cambric, six styles; trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and insertion, or embroidery and cluster plaits.

At $1.75—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or embroidery and plaits.

At $2.25—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with three rows of point de Paris insertion and lace ruffle; open or blind embroidery and plaits.

At $2.50—Of nainsook; deep ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and lace ruffle.

And others up to $8.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

More Aprons

Told you the other day about ten thousand well-made Aprons we bought of a manufacturer at a concession.

Five thousand came—and went. Five thousand more are here today, fresh, clean, new, and way below their rightful selling prices:

At 10c, worth 15c

Lawn Aprons with pockets; plaited or plain, 4-inch hems.

At 18c, worth 25c and 35c

Lawn Aprons, daintily embroidered and hemstitched; with or without bretelles and bib; 40 to 60 inches wide.

At 25c, worth 40c to 50c

Lawn Aprons, embroidered or with two or three rows of insertion; or four, five or six plaits and deep hem. With or without bibs and bretelles; wide strings.

At 35c, worth 50c to 75c

Fine Lawn Aprons, elaborately trimmed with embroideries, insertion, beading and hemstitching; 40 to 60 inches wide.

At 50c, worth 75c to $1

Fine Lawn Aprons, in beautiful designs of embroideries, two and three rows of insertions, and edgings.

At 75c, worth $1 and $1.25

Aprons of superior quality of lawn and embroidery; some extra large sizes.

At $1, worth $1.75 and $2

The finest Aprons this manufacturer made—best workmanship, best lawns, and best-liked styles.

Broadway.

Good Shoes of All Sorts But One Group in Particular

That would be an odd shoe want indeed that this shoe store could not supply; for we pride ourselves on the completest stock that liberal buying can provide.

But this very liberality of stocks calls for radical clean-up work at this season, so today we offer a round-up of half a dozen styles of our best selling low shoes, in Oxford, Colonial and Marvex styles, that have been $4 and $5—

At Three Dollars a Pair

Not all sizes in each style, but your size may be here, and courteous and attentive salespeople will help you find it.

White Shoes for Children

Are scarce as a rule, but here in good supply, particularly in the best quality of specially woven duck, that will keep white with little care. Sizes 4 to 8, $1.50; 8½ to 10½, $1.75; 11 to 2, $2.

Fourth avenue.

Wash Dress Goods

For this Season or Next

Do you know that thousands of shrewd women pick up July bargains in dress goods for the next season's making?

It's a money-saving idea; and nobody ever knows that the materials are not spic-span-new, and cost double or more, what the thrifty owner paid for them.

After all, the principal style-changes are in the cut and trimming of the dress. This year's fabrics will be just as handsome as the newer ones, when made up over the latest patterns.

So, if you don't need more dresses this season, economy suggests picking out some choice patterns to lay away. There is large interest to be made by these prices:

20c Scotch Ginghams at 12½c a Yard

Fancy Striped Scotch Ginghams, in thirty or more attractive patterns of corded stripes of white, and white and colors in contrast, woven in fields of clearest light blues, pinks, rosedas, tans, cardinals and grays. The best Scotch Gingham, made to retail at twenty cents a yard.

50c Linen Ginghams at 15c a Yard

Corded Striped Linen Ginghams that shine like silk. Made of cotton one way, linen the other; patterns in attractive corded stripes of white, woven in fields of blues, pinks, rosedas, cardinals and heliotropes.

50c Swiss Muslins at 18c a Yard

Embroidered Swiss Muslins in the most popular sized embroidered polka-dots on grounds of the most-wanted colors. They are the daintiest and airiest of imported cottons. Patterns are in Pongee Tans, with white, brown and black dots; French Blue and Cadet Blue, with white or black dots; Navy Blue, with white dots; Rosedas, with white dots. Black, with white dots.

37½c Waistings at 25c a Yard

Fancy Figured Waistings in small woven figured white grounds, covered with dainty little printed figures in blues, black and cardinal. They come from England, and were patterned after men's expensive vestings. They make up into the most attractive summer shirt-waists.

Rotunda, and Fourth avenue.

Shirt-waist Dresses, $10 And Notes of Tailored Suits

All of them for Summer wear—the Shirt-waist Dresses for the hot days, the Tailored Suits for snappy, delightful days like yesterday.

And on all—right straight through—there are savings of a quarter to one-half—mostly the higher figure.

If you are going away, come here first before the trunk is full.

The Shirt-waist Suits:

They are of white linen, and a few of sheer materials; some tailor-made, others with antique lace, a few with drawn work and other kinds of trimming. At $10, worth $13 to $20.

The Tailor-made Suits:

These, the remainder of our summer styles, are all priced interestingly. According to how much you care to pay, you can choose from groups at $15, $22.50, $27.50, $37.50 and $50

and be sure of saving a third to one-half in every case.

Second floor, Broadway.

Hosiery and Underwear

There's a bit of inside history connected with each one of these four offerings of Hosiery and Underwear for men and women.

All have had a decided effect on one thing, which interests you most—the price. And in spite of the economy offered, you may be sure of the quality. Seasonable kinds, of course:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c pair, instead of 18c—Of lisle thread, fast black; allover open work; a pretty pattern that extends through feet of stockings. Full in size and length and elastic, especially at the tops.

WOMEN'S VESTS

At 12½c each. Seconds of 25c grades—Extra fine lisle thread Vests, white; narrow or fancy ribbed; low neck and sleeveless. You'll have to look carefully for the slight spot or mended break that makes them seconds.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 12½c pair, instead of 18c—Of fine gauge seamless fast black cotton; heels and toes doubly strong. Socks that will fit properly from toes to ribbed tops.

MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS

At 25c each, value 37½c—Shirts of white gauze cotton; extra fine and light; also cream-colored open-mesh cotton, with short sleeves; also white ribbed lisle thread, closed fronts and no sleeves.

Broadway.

Books on Nature

If you're at all observing, you can't help wondering about the birds and butterflies, and trees, and flowers that you see when you're off on your vacation, or a week-end trip, and wanting to know more about them.

With a handy book, on the subject that interests you most, to refer to, you can pick up a lot of useful, interesting knowledge in an easy and pleasant way.

Here are some of the Nature Books from our splendid stock—write us, if you want any of them, or similar books on other nature subjects:

The Brook Book. Mary Rogers Miller. $1.35.

American Animals. Witmer Stone and W. E. Cram. $3.

Birdcraft. Mabel Osgood Wright. $2.50.

Bird Neighbors. Neltje Blanchan. $1.40.

Sun-Dials and Roses of Yesterday. Alice Morse Earle. $2.50.

The Taming of Wild Animals. Frank C. Bostock. $1.

According to Season. Frances Theodore Parsons. $1.75.

Journey to Nature. J. P. Mowbray. Illustrated edition, $3.50.

Making of a Country Home. J. P. Mowbray. $1.50.

Tangled Up in Beulah Land. J. P. Mowbray. $1.50.

Lives of the Hunted. Ernest Thompson Seton. $1.75.

School of the Woods. W. J. Long. $1.50.

Following the Deer. W. J. Long. $1.25.

The Flower Beautiful. Clarence Moore Weed. $2.50.

Ways of the Six-footed. Stories of Insects. Anna B. Comstock. 45c.

My Woodland Intimates. Effie Bignell. $1.

Our Northern Shrubs. Harriet Keeler. $2.

True Bird Stories. Olive Thorne Miller. $1.

Our Feathered Game. Dwight W. Huntington. $2.

Nature and the Camera. A. R. Dugmore. $1.85.

Insect Folk. Margaret Morley 87c.

Birds in Their Relation to Man. Weed and Dearborn. $2.50.

Dogtown. Mabel Osgood Wright $1.50.

Book Store, Ninth st.

Good Corsets

Cool, comfortable, inexpensive:

At $1—L. R. Batiste Girdle Corsets; lace-trimmed; light and cool.

At $1—L. R. Corsets of batiste; low bust; flat abdomen.

At $2—L. R. Corsets of batiste; medium high bust, lace-trimmed.

At $2.50—L. R. Corsets of batiste; low bust, dip hip, flat abdomen, medium bust.

Also Nemo, C. B., Thomson's, W. B., in all the new, up-to-date models—$1 to $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wiss Shears, 35c

That is about half the ordinary price of these excellent "Keen Kutter" Shears—they usually sell at 75c a pair.

But these have slight imperfections in the japanning of the handles; hence are classed as "seconds," at half price.

Broadway, opposite Rotunda.

Re-covering Furniture

You never can spare the furniture in your city house, better than in summer. Either you're out of town, or are sitting on the front stoop or picking out the coolest chairs.

So why not get in touch with us, if a piece here or there needs re-upholstering? We will call for such furniture as you wish, give it best attention and good workmanship, in our own shops, and incidentally, save you money on the materials.

For you may choose from these extensive lots at reduced prices:

Cotton Tapestries. They were among the Spring arrivals, and have been reduced in quantities from 6 to 20-yard pieces; patterns and colorings are most desirable.

At 65c, 90c, $1.50 to $2 yd. From 85c, $1.25, $2 to $2.75

Silk Tapestries. Also these were among the Spring arrivals, and reduced in quantities to half prices and less; patterns and colorings limitless.

At $1.75, $2.15, $2.50, $3.25 yd. From $2.50, $3.50, $4.25, $4.50.

Third floor.

Photogravures

An Attractive New Group

These Photogravures comprise six of the latest English publications—figure subjects that have not been shown before.

We had them framed in two handsome styles—in oak frames, without mats, but with tablet giving title, at $10 each; and in ornamental frames, with white mats, at $12.50. Also, in fine gilt frames without mats and with tablet giving title, at $20 and $22.50.

Pictures that combine the charm of newness with that of absolute good taste.

Fifth floor.

Apt Suggestions For Travelers

Here are a few good tips for travelers, and for people who are off to the country, of what the leather goods store offers them in the way of conveniences and comforts—hand-bag size:

Travelers' Clocks in genuine walrus, seal, saffian and grain lizard; assorted colors; plain or silver-mounted; $1.95 to $3.

Picnic Sets in hand-sewed sole leather cases; containing flask, knife, fork and spoon; some with drinking glass, knife and fork; $2.25 to $4.25.

Medicine Cases in grain leather and genuine seal, containing from four to twelve bottles; assorted sizes—40c, 50c, 75c, $1 to $5.25.

Jewel Bags, Safety Pockets and Money Belts, 20c to $2.50.

Leather-covered Flasks in seal, morocco, grain leather, alligator, walrus and lizard; assorted sizes, with nickel cups; 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 to $5.

Broadway.

Children's Coats And Reefers

The new prices save you a third to one-half.

There are imported and domestic pique Coats and Reefers, trimmed with embroidery insertion and ruffles, or hand-embroidery in various designs. Sizes are from 1 to 5 years; and former prices were $1.50 to $12.

New markings are

$1 to $6

Tenth st. Elevator Counter.

Here are Fans

What If It IS Hot

Two little groups of paper fans, to provide a grateful breeze on a hot day; and there's little to pay for comfort:

At 10c, worth 15c to 20c

Japanese Paper Fans, prettily decorated; with enameled sticks.

At 15c, worth 25c

Decorated Paper Fans, in various attractive designs; natural wood sticks.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MORE UNIONS EXPELLED

President of Building Trades Board Put Under Ban.

Employers' Board Seeks Conference with Anti-Parks Faction in Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union.

The Board of Building Trades expelled three more unions yesterday at its meeting in Brevoort Hall.

The first of these unions was the Amalgamated Painter Society, of which Joseph Healy and R. P. Davis are the delegates. Davis is a newly elected delegate, and had been out of active participation in the labor movement for a number of years. The second was the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union, of which John J. Donovan and Eugene McCabe are the delegates. Delegate Donovan is President of the board, so that in expelling him the board cut off its own head. The third union to go was the Marble and Enamel Mosaic Workers' Union, which has one delegate, D. Berardi.

The Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union, which had come to the board to tender its resignation, did not get a chance to resign. Samuel J. Parks and his faction were there in force, and rushed business through with great swiftness. When the meeting was over Parks was asked whether in case all the organizations except the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which he represents, were expelled, he would form a small board of his own, replied:

"As I have often said before, I am not the union. The union is my employer, and whatever it may choose to do, of course, I must accept."

He said that he always would object to the plan of arbitration of the Employers' Association.

The representatives of the expelled unions met all day at the International Hotel, opposite Brevoort Hall and formed plans for a new board of their own. Other unions are expected to be expelled shortly, and with these the new board will be formed. If the present deadlock ends no other way, it is sure to end, it was said yesterday, by the new board gobbling up the old board.

By direction of the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association, the Iron League has sent word to Robert E. Neidig, President of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, and an anti-Parks man, through Secretary C. E. Cheney of the league, to arrange for a conference to talk matters over. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee of the union, which may appoint Parks on the committee.

Mr. Cheney was asked yesterday whether the league would object to Delegate Parks on the committee. He replied that if he came as a plain member of the committee there could be no objection, he thought. The object was to discuss the situation.

"Regarding the structural ironworkers who form the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and who are supposed to be blocking the way to settlement, a representative of the American Bridge Company said last evening:

"We are standing on neutral ground as far as the present controversy is concerned. We are only sub-contractors, as far as the section of the iron is concerned, and take contracts from either members of the Employers' Association or other contractors. We have an agreement with the union by which there will be no sympathetic strikes. Should the union break this agreement, then we will go ahead and employ any men we can get. The trade is not a skilled trade, as far as most of the men are concerned. One or two foremen are required on a building, and one or two other skilled men. The riveting is done by pneumatic machines and only requires a few men. A great many buildings are now at a stage where no structural ironworkers are employed.

"We have always hesitated to employ non-union men hitherto, because they were assaulted and abused by union men, but if this agreement is broken we will go right ahead with any men we can get."

The meeting of the representatives of the Bricklayers' Unions and the Mason Builders' Association, which began in the Townsend Building Tuesday night, did not end until 4 o'clock yesterday. The meeting was between the members of the old joint Board of Arbitration, which had been reconstructed.

The bricklayers reiterated their demand for 70 cents an hour. The employers refused to grant it and decided to continue the present wages of 65 cents an hour. The bricklayers' committee will give a definite answer to-morrow, and if a breach then takes place the bricklayers will change the present shut-down into a strike. All the other unions of bricklayers, four of which had decided to accept the arbitration agreement, will in the meantime have held separate meetings and decided what stand to take. The bricklayers, who have not ordered any sympathetic strikes for twenty years, resented being put in the same category by the employers as the unions represented in the Board of Building Trades by having all their work stopped when the general shut-down was declared.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association held a meeting yesterday and talked over the situation with the representatives of all the unions which have signed the arbitration agreement. The question of fixing a time limit when the arbitration agreement must be generally accepted was not reached.

On this point Chairman L. K. Prince of the Press Committee of the association said:

"The question of fixing a time limit will probably be taken up to-morrow. We have done all we could, not only to be absolutely fair with the unions in this matter, but also to have the appearance of being fair. Work, however, cannot be resumed in any trade which has not accepted the arbitration agreement. As to the bricklayers being sufferers, we all are sufferers. Our action was absolutely necessary, as there was a condition of absolute chaos in the building trades."

William Baumgarten, President of the Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association, said with regard to the action of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in repudiating its agreement with the association, which provided against sympathetic strikes as a preliminary for admission to the Board of Building Trades:

"We have no official knowledge of this, and our men are now working. They have not broken the agreement yet, but if they do we will act promptly. As I am on the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association I do not feel at liberty to say exactly what steps we will take."

FRUIT PICKERS IN DEMAND.

California Promotion Committee Sends East for Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In California as well as the Middle West and Northwest there is a great scarcity of laborers for the fields, and strenuous efforts are being made to induce men and women to go where profitable labor awaits them. W. H. Murray, who represents the California Promotion Committee of San Francisco, arrived here last night on the way to New York and New England in search for laborers.

In a conversation this afternoon Mr. Murray said the business of picking and curing fruits was now on in California and would continue for three months. To get the fruit ready for market, which includes boxing and packing, will require the work of some 2,000 men and women. Last year more than 25,000 cars of oranges were sent eastward, the weight of which was 450,000,000 pounds. Of fresh fruit, including apricots, peaches, plums, peas, &c., the amount shipped reached at least 350,000,000 pounds. A large number of unskilled laborers are required to handle this fruit, speaking of the scarcity of labor in Northern California, Mr. Murray said:

"The Chinese Exclusion act is the cause. There was a time when the Chinese were to California what the negroes are to the South. They were the house-help and the orchard help of the State. But it is no longer a case of the Chinese must go—they are practically gone.

"No one is asked to come to California to compete with Chinese and Japanese so-called cheap labor. The farm and orchard owners of California have awakened not only to the desirability, but to the absolute necessity, of depending upon the same class of workers that has made Eastern farmers successful, and none other from one end of the State to the other judgment, sentiment, and demand are alike universal for competent white help whose object shall be the acquisition of homes of their own.

"The rate of wages for women and girls engaged in cutting fruit for drying is from $1.50 to $2 per day, averaging about $1.60. Some 50 to 100 women and girls are to be found in packing houses doing this light work. Men cannot pack as much fruit as girls and women, who are seated on benches under sheds or trees, working by piece work.

Mr. Murray says that persons who communicate with the Promotion Committee at San Francisco will be assured of employment.

PENSION OFFICE SLOWNESS.

Delay in Granting Applications Due to Large Number of Superannuated Veteran Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There has always been general complaint on the part of applicants for pensions about the delay that attends a decision on their applications, but it is doubtful if one of the principal causes for delaying action will be denounced by the old soldiers. It is probable, however, that this cause will become a subject of public discussion in the near future, especially if Commissioner Ware makes an appeal to the next Congress for its removal.

It is that many of the clerks in the Pension Office, both male and female, are too old to perform efficient work, and a considerable number are known to be incapable of performing the work assigned to them. A result is that a smaller proportion of work is accomplished in the Pension Office than in any other department of the Government by a like number of people. Commissioner Ware recognizes this fact and the importance of doing something to add to the efficiency of his force.

There seems to be no direct way of doing this under existing law, save by increasing it numerically, and thus adding to the cost of the service. If the Commissioner were relieved from the compulsory requirements of the law in regard to the employment of old soldiers and their widows, and could secure the services of persons physically as well as mentally qualified to do the work required, a greater amount of work would be accomplished and applicants for pensions would not be compelled to wait so long for a disposition of their applications. While the work of the Pension Office is annually increasing in volume, its clerical force is decreasing in efficiency at a greater rate than in any other department, and for the reason that it contains a greater amount of the old soldier element.

Commissioner Ware believes an increase in the force is inevitable if the current work is to be kept up, or that a retired list must be created, which will enable the old and worthy clerks who are credited with military service to be provided for. Several plans have been presented from time to time in Congress for the retirement of aged and superannuated clerks, but none has ever progressed beyond the initial stages of legislation.

REVENUE FROM STAMP BOOKS.

Government Has Made $200,000 from Third Assistant Madden's Device.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The convenience which the public recognizes in the stamp-books sold by the Post Office Department has brought in nearly $200,000 clear profit in the first three years that they have been in use. The department pays one-third of a cent for the books and they sell for a cent. In the past year the sales have increased 38 per cent. over those of the previous year.

The device to keep stamps from sticking together takes especially in the South and in the West. Travelers are fond of them, and they are in constant demand in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The sales of books last year amounted to $70,000, all of which was net gain.

The device is the idea of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, who first put the books on sale three years ago. They come in three sizes, with 12, 24, and 48 two-cent stamps. Besides the gain there is in the books the scheme has greatly increased the sales of stamps, the convenience of carrying leading to a more frequent use of the mails than would be the case without them.

TIME FOR PANAMA TREATY.

Special Session of Colombian Congress May Continue for a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The belief largely prevails in this country that the special session of the Colombian Congress, called by President Marroquin for the purpose of considering the Panama Canal treaty, expires by limitation on July 20, on which date the regular session will be convened. Señor Herran, the Colombian Chargé, corrects this wrong impression. He explains that the regular session will not begin until July 20, 1904, and that the special session may be continued until that date. The treaty holds the right of way during the special session, a parliamentary advantage it would not possess at a regular session.

FOURTH OF JULY STILL CLAIMING ITS VICTIMS.

No Diminution in the Daily Record of Deaths from Toy Pistols and Fireworks.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Charles Hines, nine years old, of 600 Hamilton Street, died early to-day from tetanus, after suffering intense agony. The boy sustained what appeared to be only a slight injury from a toy pistol on July 4. This makes the eighth death in this city resulting from tetanus since the Fourth of July.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15.—Harry Brodeur, nine years old, was taken to the city hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from lockjaw, the result of an injury to the left hand from a pistol July 4. At the minute of the Brodeur boy's arrival at the hospital Harold Babcock, aged fourteen, died there from tetanus.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 15.—Arthur Cunningham, aged twelve years, is dead of lockjaw, resulting from injuries received from fireworks while celebrating the Fourth. His is the second death here from the same cause.

ATHOL, Mass., July 15.—John Daniel O'Connell, aged eleven years, who was stricken with lockjaw Sunday night as the result of shooting a blank cartridge wad into his left hand July 4, died yesterday.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 15.—Mrs. Archie Sweitzer of Carthage died last night of tetanus resulting from an accident sustained on the Fourth of July from the explosion of a blank cartridge. This is the third death from lockjaw within a week, the other two occurring in this city.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 16.—John Wolfe, aged nine years, died in this city to-day from lockjaw, the result of a Fourth of July accident.

UTICA, N. Y., July 15.—Andrew, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Young of North Hammond, St. Lawrence County, is dead as a result of a wound made by a blank cartridge fired from a toy pistol, lockjaw developing.

GOT A HOME-MADE DIVORCE.

Adirondack Woodsman Supposed an Agreement to Separate Entitled Him to Remarry.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 15.—George Gardner of North River was convicted of bigamy to-day at Lake George. The defendant is an uneducated woodsman. Four years ago he separated from wife No. 1, and both signed a bill of separation. Last December he was married to wife No. 2 by a Justice of the Peace at Wevertown. His defense was that he told the Justice he had a "bill," and the Justice said it was all right for him to remarry. He was arrested soon after.

It is said that next to violation of the game laws, bigamy is one of the most common crimes among the Adirondack natives.

Argentine Cadets at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 15.—Ten officers and thirty cadets from the Military Academy of the Argentine Republic arrived to-day. The latter are the guests of the West Point cadets in their Summer camp. A grand review and a hop in the evening were given in honor of the visitors.

LABOR LEADERS INDICTED

Seven Bills Found Against Three Walking Delegates.

Four Are Against Parks, Two Against McCarthy, and One Against Carvel —Cases to be Pushed.

The Grand Jury, which for some days past has been listening to testimony on the labor scandals, yesterday filed seven indictments with Judge McMahon in the Court of General Sessions. All were for extortion, and four were against Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housesmiths, Bridgemen, and Structural Iron Workers' Union; two against Timothy McCarthy, a walking delegate of the same union, and one against Richard Carvel of the Derrickmen, Riggers, and Painters' Union.

Assistant District Attorney Rand, who has had charge of the prosecution of Parks and the other walking delegates, refused to discuss the matter, but the facts became known when counsel of the accused men arrived at the Criminal Courts Building with bondsmen, ready to give bail for their clients.

When the lawyers arrived the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, who alone are authorized to accept bail in cases which have been acted upon by the Grand Jury, had already left the building for the day. It is understood that the three men will surrender this forenoon and give bail for their appearance when their cases are called for trial. It is said that District Attorney Jerome intends to rush these cases through the lower courts.

Assemblyman Samuel Butler of the Ninth, Devery's lieutenant and a member of the Housesmiths' Union, was very much in evidence during the afternoon. He said he had come to see about bail in the case of Parks, who is a great favorite with Devery and has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Borough President on the Devery ticket. Parks himself accompanied Mr. Butler down town, but remained across the street in "Tom" Foley's saloon and did not enter the Criminal Courts Building. He refused to discuss the indictments against him.

The case of Parks aroused a great deal of attention when the facts in connection with it first became public. The walking delegate was a great power in the United Board of Building Trades and at one time was its President. The chief complainant against him is President Nells Poulson of the Hecla Iron Works, who charges Parks with having extorted $2,000 from him to call off a strike among members of the Housesmiths' Union employed in erecting the structural iron work for the concern on some new buildings in this city.

Another complainant is Herman Lobel of the Lobel-Andrews Company, manufacturers of ornamental bronze and iron work, who alleges that he was mulcted by Parks for the purpose of settling strikes among their men employed on the renovation of the Republican Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Women's Hotel Building. Similar charges are made by Louis J. Brandt of the building firm of J. Brandt & Co. and Josephus Plenty, a Jersey City builder.

The indictments against McCarthy are found for complicity in the deals with the Brandt concern and with Josephus Plenty, who was putting up some skylights on the North German Lloyd pier in Hoboken. The complainant against Carvel is Isaac A. Hopper, Jr., of the contracting firm of Isaac Hopper & Son.

PARKS WOULD HAVE DEBATE.

Challenges Mr. Prince of Employers' Association—"Life Is Too Short," Says Mr. Prince.

Samuel J. Parks, after the meeting of the Board of Building Trades yesterday, requested the reporters to convey a challenge from him to L. K. Prince, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association, whenever they saw Mr. Prince, to a debate on the subject of "Labor vs. Capital."

"You can say," said Parks, "that I am ready to meet him in any hall if he has the nerve to take the place of capital. I can bet when I've had my talk he'll feel like 30 cents."

Parks clothed his challenge in strong language, but requested the reporters to "break it gently" to Mr. Prince. He added: "You can just say the little fellow is ready for him at any time."

Mr. Prince when told of the challenge said: "Well, I hope he'll leave me a soft place to lie on. Of course I do not take this matter seriously. Life is too short."

DECISION AGAINST UNION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—In a decision handed down to-day by Supreme Court Justice Nash, the motion to vacate the injunction obtained by the W. P. Davis Machine Company against Rochester City Lodge, No. 93, International Association of Machinists, its officers and agents, is denied. The Court finds that the defendants' affidavits, on which the motion was based, are conflicting. The Court does not find that under the laws of the State a lawfully conducted business may be interfered with "merely because its owner refuses the dictation of a labor union as to the method in which the business shall be conducted."

PRESIDENT TO NEGROES.

Tells United Order of True Reformers He Is Interested in Progress of Colored Race.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A large hall recently erected by the United Order of True Reformers, a fraternal and beneficial organization composed and managed entirely by negroes, was dedicated here to-day with elaborate ceremonies. President Roosevelt sent the following letter to the Rev. Walter L. Taylor, one of the orders:

"I wish I could be present at the dedication of the hall. I most earnestly believe in all industrial and beneficial organizations of this character whose purpose is to teach the lessons of thrift, industry, self-dependence, and self-reliance. I am particularly pleased to learn that your institution is entirely out of debt. No one can watch with more zealous interest than I do the progress of the colored race; and with the colored as with the white man, the first step must be for him to show his ability to take care of himself and those dependent upon him."

Michigan Telephone Plant Sale.

DETROIT, July 15.—Judge Swan in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon ordered the sale of the plant of the Michigan Telephone Company to satisfy a mortgage held by the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. The property will be bid in by a syndicate representing the bondholders of the company, and it is understood that they have made arrangements to take care of a claim of $600,000 held against the Michigan company by the Central Trust Company, which is the trustee of the bonds of the Detroit Telephone Company, which was absorbed by the Michigan company. No date was set for the sale.

No Receiver for Odell Company.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The case of T. O. McBride of Savannah, Ga., versus the Odell Company of this city for the appointment of a receiver, &c., closed suddenly here to-day. Judge Thompson in the United States court announced his opinion as being adverse to the claim of McBride, and the strong language of the court was such that McBride and his attorneys afterward appeared in the Federal court and had the case dismissed at their cost.

A Costly Catch of Fish.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 15.—A Fish Warden of the Pennsylvania Department of Fisheries in Centre County caught John Kosick and J. L. Millard fishing for trout. They resisted the efforts to examine their baskets, and the officer was compelled to use force. Twenty-eight trout under six inches in length were found in their possession. They pleaded guilty to violating the fish law and paid $200 for the short trout, and $100 each for resisting the officer, making a total of $480.

Drowned in Surf at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—The body of Rene Stretti, a Frenchman, who recently came here to conduct one of the hotel orchestras, was washed ashore this morning. He went into the surf yesterday and the finding of his clothing in the boardwalk bathhouse some hours later when he did not appear at supper indicated that he had been drowned.

REPORT ON MOSQUITO WAR

Engineer Tells of Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay Crusade.

Considerable Preventive Work and Petrolizing Done—Need of Reclaiming Dangerous Marsh Lands.

The first report on the mosquito crusade, which William C. Whitney began at Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island last Spring, has been published by Henry Clay Weeks, the engineer in charge, who started the Centre Island experiments in mosquito engineering.

The report, which is intended for the information of the Board of Health as well as for Mr. Whitney, details what has already been done around Sheepshead Bay, and recommends certain works for immediate attention. It closes with special condemnation of certain districts. The most important section is relative to Coney Island, and more especially Coney Island Creek. Mr. Weeks recommends that the creek be closed at both ends, so that the tides can have no effect whatever, and he advises automatic gates for that purpose. He explains at length that the Spring and other extraordinary tides sometimes cover the lowlands drained by the creek with as much as four feet of water, and while the regular tides do not cover the land, the water comes quite high enough to soak it.

"The situation as a whole," he says, "is one of grave magnitude. The conditions for breeding mosquitos are perfect, and such as to earn for the section an unenviable reputation of a monumental character."

The effect of having these lates would be that in a short time all this land would dry out and become "a garden spot for the present, and later a place for residences as the demand warranted."

The other section which Mr. Weeks condemns (speaking as a Sanitary Inspector of New York City) in the report to Mr. Whitney is that of the marshes fronting Sheepshead Bay. He says this section consists of about 100 acres and is in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health, for the following reasons: "That tidal and surface water is now kept confined in the natural outlet, which is obstructed, and that this water lies upon the marshes and in pools and stagnant streams, and becomes the breeding place of mosquitos, and is so foul as to emit odors."

Mr. Weeks recommends that the Board of Health cut dikes and drain off the standing water and make an opening in the sewer which crosses the marsh in a northerly direction, and thus giving the water a permanent escape.

Mr. Weeks gives an interesting account of what he has already accomplished. "I began in the approximate centre of our field," he says, "and have been working outward and have covered nearly all the territory within the radius of a mile from Gardiner's Pond, mostly in permanent work, though in a few cases petrolising was all that could be done at present, pending arrangements for the city and others to take up the work planned. Of course, a great difficulty has been that so much territory and so many difficult points had to be engineered in so short a time before the breeding began. In fact, breeding had started before our work began. To say that one thousand places required treatment would easily be within limits, and then treatment should have been given at once. Counting from the latter part of April we have kept the broods from wing in the difficult territory a mile about the centre."

Mr. Weeks follows with a detailed account of the work done under his personal supervision, and in speaking of the manner in which the residents of the land upon which the engineers worked assisted him, says:

"My work of examining on Coney Island has taken me its entire length, and I have had very many conferences and written many complaints to owners of stagnant pools, and very much more of this kind of work has yet to be done. I have interested the city authorities in some situations, and much more interest must be shown by these to bring any general relief. Many people are interested and are doing much expensive work, and others are unwilling to make any outlay. A few others have offered to contribute when shown that their neglect is nullifying all our expensive work.

"The railroads are also co-operating, Mr. Weeks says, and doing a great amount of filling in. The race-track associations, when once they understood the scope and intention of the work, assisted and are still doing so liberally. In fact there is a very general improvement all along the line, and in speaking of this Mr. Weeks adds these paragraphs in regard to malaria:

"Early in our work we started a most important investigation similar to what we had done elsewhere, where we had received responses from substantially all the physicians. We sent to the physicians of the large territory hereabout inquiries as to malaria, &c., promising to have any places examined for malaria-bearing anopheles if such places existed near the infection. In the present instance only one reply has been received. There is no needed indigenous malaria in this section, and it can be eliminated."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S REPORT.

R. W. Goelet Elected a Director—Semi-Annual Dividend Declared.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad yesterday R. W. Goelet was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of B. F. Ayer of Chicago.

At the same meeting the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared. The dividend is payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record as of July 31. The company's net income for the year ended June 30 last is now estimated at $10,200,300, or nearly 11 per cent. on its capital stock. The statement for the year shows as follows:

	Years Ended June 30, 1903.	1902.
Gross receipts from traffic	$45,145,400	$40,821,030
Expenses of operation and taxes	31,731,000	28,014,340
Net receipts from traffic	$13,414,400	$12,806,690
Income from investments, &c.	8,235,900	3,581,806
Total net income	$16,650,300	$16,388,496
Fixed charges, including interest, sinking funds, and rent of subsidiary railroads	6,360,000	6,568,034
Net income available for dividends	$10,290,300	$9,790,462
Per Cent. on Capital— 1903, on $72,200,000	14.25	13.56
1902, on $65,040,000	15.82	12.39%
Dividends declared, 6%	5,702,400	4,762,000
Surplus income applicable to betterments, &c.	$4,587,900	$5,028,462

ROAD TO USE COMPRESSED AIR.

New York-Buffalo Company Incorporated in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 15.—James B. Dill has drawn papers incorporating the New York-Buffalo Air Car Railway, and the papers have been filed with the County Clerk of Essex County. Robert N. Clyde, Frederick L. Palmer, and Charles D. Geyer are the incorporators, with a capital stock of $125,000, of which $1,000 is paid up.

The company will operate an air-line railway between New York and Buffalo under patents taken out by Dr. A. Broadbent of Salt Lake City. The cars will run on a steel rail, and it is expected that a speed of ninety-five to a hundred miles per hour will be attained. The motive power will be compressed air.

LEHIGH VALLEY FINANCES.

Plan of Adjustment Favorably Reported by Special Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to-day the special committee appointed July 1 to consider a plan for the adjustment of the finances of the company reported favorably to the board. Final action on the report and plan was postponed until a future meeting of the board, the date for which has not been set.

Nothing was made public regarding the nature or extent of the proposed bond issue.

The resignation of H. H. Kingston, General Traffic Manager of the company, was accepted. His duties were assigned to the Second Vice President.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S FINANCES.

Report of Year's Business Will Show Surplus Instead of Deficit, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—People close to the New Haven Road's management assert that the property will show for the year ended June 30, 1903, something of a surplus above dividends, rather than a deficit, as has been generally anticipated. The gross earnings are reported to have increased $4,000,000 for the year, which would make the aggregate gross income about $47,000,000.

The road's bill for fuel, by reason of last Winter's coal strike, was $2,000,000 in excess of the expenditure for this same purpose during the previous year, and the advance in wages has called for $100,000 additional per month since May 1.

During the year the road has increased its capital stock 10 per cent. Two-thirds of the increase was taken by stockholders in full on the date of the calling of the first installment, June 1. With the proceeds the company has retired $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds, redeemed $1,500,000 notes, and placed about $6,000,000 in its Treasury.

Michigan Central Promotions.

R. H. L'Hommedieu, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central, has been promoted to the position of General Manager. S. P. Hutchinson, Assistant General Superintendent, has been promoted to the position made vacant by Mr. L'Hommedieu. The office of Assistant Superintendent has been abolished.

"MOTHER" JONES'S MARCH.

Her "Army" Arrives at Elizabeth and Will Remain Two Days.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 15.—"Mother" Jones and three companions, Mrs. Charles Sweeny, Mrs. Hanson, and Mrs. Clinton Smith, wives of members of her committee, arrived here from Rahway on a trolley car at 12:15 P. M. Some time later the "army," thirty strong, arrived on foot.

With "Mother" Jones at their head the textile workers marched to Washington Hall on Elizabeth Avenue, where they were the guests of the local Socialistic Party, of which Otto Steinke is President. This afternoon the "army" had a parade, and to-night "Mother" Jones spoke at Washington Hall and in Eller Park.

The "army" will stay here two days. It will hold a parade to-morrow for the benefit of the employes of the Singer factory. A member of the "army" accounted for the great falling off in its members since it left Philadelphia by saying that the men had not been sufficiently supplied with beer.

At Rahway the members of the "army" were treated to shaves by the barbers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 15.—The local Federation of Trades and Labor Unions has issued a formal statement repudiating certain views "Mother" Jones expressed here. Atwell Bartholomew, President of the Labor Federation, gave out the statement.

"While organized labor is in full sympathy with 'Mother' Jones's views on child labor, she did not express the sentiment of organized labor toward the Church," he said. "We see no reason why the Church and labor should not be considered as allies, working together for the uplifting of humanity."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation Cured.

Good Health is Utterly Impossible Unless the Waste Products of the Body are Got Rid of—A Safe, Natural Remedy is to Be Had From Any Druggist.

Constipation isn't pleasant to discuss—it's unpleasant from any standpoint, but if you are constipated you are sick and will be sicker unless relieved.

The first question the doctor asks is, "How are your bowels?" The first thing he does is to make them act naturally.

If there were no such thing as constipation nine-tenths of the suffering from disease would be done away with, because there would be very little disease.

Nature has provided you with bowels and kidneys that your system may be kept free from poisons.

She has tied up the nutritive elements of all food in a mass of indigestible material, from which it is freed in the process of digestion.

If this undigested portion of the food is not removed through the bowels, it simply lies in the intestines and rots, causing pain and disease.

Iron-Ox Tablets not only relieve, but permanently cure constipation.

Remember, Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system. Purgatives and carthartics give only temporary relief by violent and injurious action—they do far more harm than good.

Anything which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the functions. This takes a little time, but success is absolutely certain.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

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Happy as a Duck

on a rainy day is the man wearing a

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rainproof coat.

"St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain.
St. Swithin's Day, if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain na mair."

Yesterday was St. Swithin's Day, it didn't rain, but—

Having purchased the entire surplus stock of a well-known New York and Philadelphia manufacturer, we can make these low prices:

Regular $12.50 raincoats...	$7.50
Regular $15 raincoats.....	$10.00
Regular $18 raincoats.....	$12.50
Regular $20 raincoats.....	$15.00

You'll need a raincoat for business and on your vacation. You can wear one with evening clothes. You can get one here almost at half price.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores. 270 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 & 210 Sixth Ave., 125th St., cor. 3d Ave.

On Saturdays During July and August the Store Will Close at One o'Clock.

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Summer Suits for Men.

Ready for Service.

There is much good in that tailoring system of ours; it requires individual cutting and fashioning for every garment we create. It compels the craftsman to exercise his talent and intelligence thoroughly, since his product is readily identified. This insures that distinctiveness which is quite foreign to the average "ready-made" garment. As for the shape, you cannot imagine all the clever little knacks that our tailors employ to make it permanent.

Coat and Trousers of Flannel, single or double breasted sack coat models in stripes, broken checks, overplaids, woven mixtures and one-tone self-coloring patterns, in every conceivable shade from navy blue to white and cream. The prices—$10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00.

Coat and Trousers of Tropical Worsted, single or double breasted sack coat models, in an excellent variety of designs and shades, many are quarter lined with silk. The prices—$15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00.

Coat and Trousers of Crash or Homespun, sack coat or Norfolk jacket models, unlined, half or quarter lined, with trousers or breeches for cycling, golfing and general outing wear. The prices—$10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $16.50, $20.00 and $25.00.

Serge Suits, single or double breasted sack or frock cutaway coats' full, half or quarter lined or skeletonized. The prices—$12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $22.50, $25.00 and $30.00.

SPECIAL FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Blue Serge Suits, single breasted sack coat model, full or half lined, tailored to the Saks standard. Special at $12.50

Worsted, Cheviot, Tweed and Cassimere Suits, single or double breasted models, full half or quarter lined. There are but a few hundred suits, all told; the sizes are more or less incomplete. Values up to $25.00. At $15.00

Saks & Company

Will Offer for Thursday, Friday and Saturday

High-Grade Straw Hats for Men

Fine Split or Sennit weave.

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PLASMON is Nourishment.

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Real Nourishment gives Health, Strength, Endurance.

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PLASMON is the nourishing element of Nature's best food—the best of all—Pure Fresh Milk in a dry, soluble, cream-white powder.

Two teaspoonfuls of PLASMON, one with your breakfast and one with your dinner, are sufficient.

THE COST.

5 Cents a Day.

THE BENEFIT.

Less heavy food—no indigestion—good health and strength.

PLASMON in packages 15c., 30c., 50c. GROCERS and DRUGGISTS. Direction with every package

PLASMON CO. of AMERICA, 116 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY. Factory: Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

Second only to Mother's milk.

Four times richer than ordinary milk. Makes Bone and Flesh and Muscle.

The ideal milk for children at all times.

Every Can guaranteed until used.

FREE BEAUTIFUL GIFTS

To users Sweet Clover Brand. Send for Book of Premiums.

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IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST.

La Bihan Umbrellas.

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AVOID NOSE TORTURE.

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THE STRENGTH OF FRANCE.

The comment of the correspondent of The London Times upon the satisfactory situation of France on the recurrence of the national "birthday," which we published yesterday morning, is undoubtedly justified by the facts. The republic is stronger than it ever has been. It is, moreover, stronger than any form of government that has existed in France since the downfall of the First Empire, if not, indeed, since the Revolution, for the dazzling power of NAPOLEON was so used as to make ultimate failure inevitable. The Third Republic has outlasted the average life of a generation of Frenchmen, and is associated now with great leaders in the past, with a host of ambitions, aspirations, and patriotic impulses in the present and with practically all reasonable hope for the future.

It is not too much to say that it has changed the national temperament in a sensible degree. The French have responded to the discipline of freedom in a way that was not expected. They have had many trials and gone through some dangerous experiences, not always in the manner English-speaking peoples regard as the wisest. They still have serious problems to solve. But the fact that stands out most clearly is that France has been at peace with the rest of Europe and has maintained order at home. When we remember that for at least a score of years after the opening of the Republican régime every election may have been said to involve not merely the policy, but the existence, of the Government, and that the opponents of the republic constantly appealed to the desire of the people for a war of revenge, this is a most wholesome record. In less than a century France has had five violent changes in its form of government and the republic has maintained itself for one-third of that time and is firmer now than at any previous stage of its life, a convincing proof of what a solid substance there is in the foundation it has succeeded in setting for itself.

There has been especially a gratifying change in the stability of the foreign policy of France in the past decade. Few of us probably realize that in the last nine years, with an interval of six months only, the Department of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay has been under the guidance of but two men, M. HANOTAUX and the present Minister, M. DELCASSÉ. Previous to that time there had been seventeen Ministers in as many years. Under both the statesmen named the policy of the republic has been wisely, moderately, and firmly pursued. The result is seen in the better understanding between France and Italy, the increased friendliness with Spain, and the recent cordial manifestations of amity between France and England, not to speak of the important alliance with Russia, in which M. HANOTAUX led, and which has served admirably its original purpose. And it is worth noting that both these statesmen are graduates of La République Française, under GAMBETTA, and have demonstrated their remarkable capacity for diplomacy of the higher order with no advantage from training in "the career." In a word, they are the product of the French character and intellect under the stimulus and the discipline of truly republican institutions.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

The ending of that very sensational case, the "Meat House Murder," in England, by the execution of the murderer is a fact which ought to attract attention in this country. The body of the murdered woman was found and identified on April 27 of this year, nearly four years after her disappearance. The indictment, arraignment, and trial of the accused followed in due order, and exactly three weeks after he was convicted the murderer was executed.

There is nothing at all exceptional about the speed of this administration of justice in England. It is conspicuous only by reason of the sensational character of the crime. But it would be, we venture to say, highly exceptional in any one of the United States, and a "record," within the memory of living men, in the State of New York. In fact, it is not too much to say that in this matter of the quickness of the administration of justice the United States is the least civilized of the civilized countries of the world and New York the least civilized of the United States. By a combination of indolency and luck District Attorney JEROME did, a few weeks ago, manage to secure the indictment of a manifest murderer on the day of his crime, which was conveniently committed in the Court House. But we suppose Mr. JEROME is not under the illusion that, even under these highly favorable circumstances, the speediness of the conviction and execution of his prisoner will equal that of DOUGAL, whose case is not, in this respect, exceptional, but only typical.

"Justice delayed is justice denied." When we are told that the Supreme Court of this judicial department, in the State of New York, is three years behind its work in ordinary civil cases, we must know that the thing it administers cannot possibly be justice. Within three years plaintiffs die, witnesses die or depart, or their memories become dim. Nobody is benefited by the delay but the defendant who has a bad case. Contemplating such a state of things, we perfectly understand why SHAKESPEARE should have put into the mouth of Hamlet "the law's delay" as one of the most frequent and urgent causes of suicide. In criminal cases, where the defendant, if he has money enough to hire a lawyer, can, after conviction, get his case carried from one court to another and from one Judge to another, and at the worst protract for years his final punishment, with every verse of the chapter of accidents in his favor at every turn, we can readily understand, though we cannot excuse, a mob of ordinarily decent and law-abiding citizens, upon the commission of some atrocious crime that fires their indignation, refusing to "abide the law," such a law as it is, taking the law into their own hands and doing either rank injustice or doing justice unjustly.

In many cases they may say that the mobs do not do less justice or justice more unjustly than the courts which are maintained, at great expense, to do "justice according to law." What is the explanation? Why, in this matter of speedy justice, should we be lagging in the rear of all civilized nations? We are inclined to believe that the common lay explanation is the true one, that the administration of law in this country is confided to the trade union of lawyers, which includes the Judges. In England the Judge is a lawyer also. For the highest judicial vacancies he is apt to be the most leading lawyer who can be found, that is to say, a man who has spent his life and made his reputation in the most unjudicial occupation that can be imagined, the occupation of an advocate. But the moment he becomes a Judge he ceases to be an advocate. Let it be said of him, as BACON has it, that "when he is in place he is another man." He is another man. He has a life appointment, at a salary which is supposed to equal at least the most that he could make of an income at the bar. He has left the "union." He is under no temptation whatever to consider the necessity or the convenience of lawyers, when those things oppose themselves to the rights of suitors. The American Judge, under our system of fixed terms, is under no such temptation. He is a Judge. But not only was he, so to speak, a lawyer yesterday. He may be again, as an "ex-Judge," a lawyer, so to speak, to-morrow. He still belongs to the union and still can show his "card." His sympathies and his interests are with the calling from which he is only temporarily detached.

We do not think our Judges understand the depth or the extent of the public indignation to which their manner of administering what they say and nobody else thinks is justice is gradually giving rise. It is, however, a substantial sentiment and a potential source of political action upon the part of every layman whose misfortune it may be to be mixed up in a lawsuit. If this widespread and silent sentiment should some day find voice in a proposition for appointing a commission to revise the judicial system which should not contain a single lawyer the lawyers and the Judges would at first simply laugh. But the case is not one for laughter.

THE ALDERMEN AND MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Such significance as attaches to the action of the Board of Aldermen in defeating the appropriation of $6,000,000 needed by Commissioner LINDENTHAL to complete the new Manhattan Bridge only serves to emphasize the fact that our "municipal legislature" is ready at all times and on any pretext to subordinate the public interest to the smallest and most discreditable kind of mercenary politics. Perhaps this is to be expected. A body so constituted, with responsibilities to local constituencies which do not seem to connect them with matters of law and general public welfare, is probably not one which can be expected to lose any opportunity of embarrassing an administration not organized on the spoils system, or of delaying as long as possible an important and costly public work in the hope that some part of the money appropriated for it will be available for the rewarding of faithful services at the polls and in the primaries.

It should need no explanation to show the intelligent citizen that the objection of the forty-one Aldermen to the plans of Commissioner LINDENTHAL in the substitution of eye-bars for wire cables was a mere pretext to delay the appropriation for the superstructure of the bridge until a Tammany Commissioner could place the contracts where Tammany would be benefited. Bridge engineering is a subject concerning which the average Alderman knows somewhat less than nothing. The man who knows nothing commonly has an open mind, like Mr. BALFOUR in matters pertaining to the economic policy of the British Empire. The Tammany Alderman sees it to his interest to oppose the appropriation because there is nothing in it for him or for the machine he represents. The eye-bar controversy gives him a pretext. Had this not arisen another would have been found, and the same delay would have been experienced.

The matter was in such shape that the failure of the opposition to secure forty votes against it would have confirmed the act of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment making the appropriation for this purpose. To make up this total the whole Tammany contingent was brought into line, and eight Republican Aldermen were induced to vote with them, giving a total of forty-one. It established the "nuisance value" of the board, if further proof thereof was needed, but that it did more than delay a necessary public work is not apparent. Commissioner LINDENTHAL, who does not take his opinions in matters of bridge engineering from the Aldermanic debates, has available enough money to complete the tower foundations and anchorages, and, will proceed to build them in accordance with his present plans, which will make them adapted only for the eye-bar cables of his preference.

Meanwhile the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its meeting yesterday, on motion of the Controller, authorized the issue of $6,532,000 corporate stock for the construction of Bridge No. 3. This action simply nullifies the adverse vote of the Aldermen and restores the matter to the position it occupied before the vote of Tuesday was taken. The stock cannot be issued without the approval of the Board of Aldermen, unless it is found impossible during the next six weeks again to muster forty votes against it. This is something like passing a bill over a veto—usually a matter of greater difficulty than to pass it in the first instance. No doubt Mayor Low expects to win over some of the Republicans who lent their votes to Tammany. If he is successful in doing this, the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will stand. He has several times accomplished such a result in matters of large public interest, and no doubt it is a much better way of dealing with the Board of Aldermen than would be an attempt to dragoon those who want to play politics into taking their public duties seriously.

The main lesson which this incident teaches is that the people of New York should not make the mistake of imagining that if they elect a good Mayor and a few other high municipal officers it makes little or no difference what sort of "yellow dog" candidates for Aldermen complete the ticket. Unfortunately, the Board of Aldermen is an important body, with large powers of injury to the public interest. No doubt some of the men now in the membership of this body, who can be counted on to do the wrong thing every time and whose reasons for wrongdoing are always mercenary and unworthy, are fairly representative of those who constitute their immediate political following, but they are not fairly representative of the mass of those by whose thoughtless votes they are elected. We are slow to learn from experience that it pays the thoughtful citizen to scan both ends of his ballot with equal care.

CHORAL CONCERTS IN THE PARKS.

The decision of the United Singers of Manhattan to imitate the good example of the choral societies of Brooklyn and give concerts in the smaller parks during the Summer is highly commendable. The assent and co-operation of Park Commissioner WILLCOX can, we think, be counted on, and the public appreciation of such concerts will undoubtedly compensate the societies for all the trouble involved. Choral work will appeal strongly to music lovers who have little opportunity for hearing good singing, and its educational value will be even greater than that of instrumental music. The number of societies in the union which have acceded to the amiable plan of Mr. ARTHUR CLASSEN, until lately their musical director, is great enough to warrant the promise of a series of ten choral concerts, which will provide one for each of the parks of Manhattan except Central Park. Choral work in the open air is not the most satisfactory of musical performances, but to most of those attracted by these al fresco concerts they will be a revelation and both singers and listeners will find them extremely pleasant and profitable.

FALLACIES AS TO ART SCHOOLS.

The fallacy of the art school is not essentially different from the fallacy of other professional schools, only the public, for some reason as yet unexplained, unless sheer ignorance be the matter, expects that the art school will turn out artists.

Do we not know that theological seminaries habitually fail to graduate theologians and good preachers? Is it not a commonplace that medical schools do not produce physicians? They give degrees which mean that a certain quantum of study has gone to the education of the youth who attains that dignity. But we all are aware that it is an empty dignity which merely protects the world from practitioners who are absolutely without any education at all.

Owing to the complexity of modern life the art school is a necessity which should be neither overrated nor scorned. We overrate it if we imagine that it can form an artist, when all it can do is to furnish a certain standard of technical skill. We scorn it when we point to the poor results of schools attached to a corps of artists called an Academy and draw the inference that such places of education do more harm than good. There is no more harm in getting a good technique in an art school than there is for a medical student to learn deftness of hand in surgery and a range of accumulated experience in medics when he attends a school for his particular profession. Where error steps in is at the point of supposing that a school can produce what only life and the struggle for existence can attain.

Another fallacy is to take a country where the art school and the academy of fine arts are not important, and because that country has at present a number of fine artists argue that they are fine because of the relative insignificance of the school and academy. To our thinking the one fact has nothing to do with the other.

Artists must have an appreciative public out of which they rise and in which they find encouragement. The problem is how to form that public. Corporations like the Royal Academies in Europe are too narrow and exclusive to reach the broad circles of population. Their influence does not extend to all ranks. They become little kingdoms to themselves, and so their usefulness becomes narrowed down. They lack ailment of skillful hands and naive brains from among the breadwinners, and their products have no organic connection with the needs of the vast mass of men and women engaged in the struggle for life. The matter is therefore one which relates to education on the broadest scale and the defects are those which spring from the absence of art in the simpler and more useful, the lower and more commercial trades. It is the absence of well-trained artisans that makes the artist so rare a person.

As in most things, we have hitched the cart before the horse; built palaces for our students in the universities before obtaining the best teachers; imagined that a grand house will engender the human beings fit to dwell therein. The demand was for thoroughly skilled artisans, and we have tried to produce easel painters; for men who build a comfortable and beautiful dwelling, and we have architects who engineer ugly enormities. All the libraries in the world, all the art museums are not going to produce learning, literature, or art. They may be helpful in time, but at present they are premature. What the great cities of the Union lack most of all are workshops where boys and girls can put their hands to immediate useful labor. When we have these the fine arts will take care of themselves.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Lord ROBERTS has found it necessary to issue from the British War Office a queer appeal for the return of the family Bibles that were "lifted" from the Boer farmhouses during the recent war. It seems that these books, in which the burghers often had genealogical records covering many years, were about the only convenient souvenirs found on the farms by the invaders, and that they were carried off in considerable numbers. Now that the Boers are at home again they are grieving for their ancestral books, and "Bobs" as might be expected of him, thinks that they ought to get them back. "Lord ROBERTS feels sure," runs his appeal, "that if any persons have in their possession any of these Bibles they will willingly return them when they learn how they are valued by their former possessors; and he thinks it unnecessary to emphasize how much such a kindly act would be appreciated by our new fellow-subjects. He, therefore, wishes it to be known as widely as possible among all officers and soldiers who are now serving, or have been retired, discharged, or relegated to the reserve, whether they belonged to the regular army, auxiliary, or colonial troops, and also among any of their friends to whom they may have given them as relics, that Mr. W. H. ALEXANDER of 12 Bishopsgate Without, London, E. C., has kindly consented to receive and dispatch to their owners any such Bibles which may have been taken from Boer farms. He feels sure that the above facts, and the knowledge that it is his wish that all such relics should find their way back to their former owners, will be sufficient to insure that their present owners, however much they may value them, will readily part with them for this purpose." That is a most tactful plea, with no references to looting or anything else unpleasant, and presumably it will be effective. A stolen Bible, too, must be the least satisfactory of possessions, and most people would be glad to get rid of it.

—Enormously important is it, no doubt, that every citizen, good or bad, should be protected by the law and those who execute it from undeserved arrest and deprivation of freedom and property, and that the citizen suspected or accused of crime should have all due benefit of a supposition of innocence ending only with conviction. We think, however, that there is a general feeling that these excellent principles have been sorely abused of recent years, and that, for most people, there will be the refreshment of a cool breeze on a sultry day in the remarks of Magistrate BARRX when dismissing the charges of assault made against the policemen who raided what he called, and everybody knows to be, "a notorious resort of lawbreakers." The Magistrate admitted that the police had exceeded their legal powers to some extent, and yet he turned their accusers out of court. "In dealing with this question," he said, "I do not deem it advisable to be hypercritical as to the conduct of the police. * * * The police may be presumed to have acted in good faith. * * * In a great cosmopolitan community such as ours, or in any great centre of population, it is not wise to inculcate timidity in those who exercise police powers. To bind the police down to technical metes and bounds at every turn in the discharge of their multifarious duties would be, from a practical standpoint, to impair their efficiency and effectiveness as preservers of good order and guardians of the public peace." It is easy to imagine the horror which these sentiments will excite in such minds, for instance, as that of Justice GAYNOR, and beyond any question there is peril in displacing the "technical metes and bounds" of the police, and yet—well, the man accused of crime usually receives so very much consideration in court, and the man who is trying to prevent or punish crime so very little! It must be remembered, too, that the cruelly aggrieved gamblers who brought the charges of assault can still bring civil suits if they choose. Of course they won't do it, but their way is open—to a second failure, because the moment they took the stand questions would be asked to which the only safe reply would be a refusal to answer lest incrimination and degradation follow. Magistrate BARRX may, possibly, have shocked those who worship the letter of the law and forget that we are not now fighting for our simplest rights with feudal lords, but he talked what will pass for soundest sense with everybody else.

—Commissioner MACK of the Board of Education is hardly correct in saying that Presidents LINCOLN, GARFIELD, and MCKINLEY are grouped only by the circumstance that all of them were assassinated, but he and his colleagues certainly showed the very best of taste and judgment in refusing, on behalf of their board, a memorial tablet bearing portraits of the three and the inscription, "Our Martyr Presidents." However excellent may have been the intentions of the would-be donor or the work of the artist, the impression which such a reminder would make on every sensitive mind would be repulsive, and, so far as it had any effect at all, thoroughly harmful. Only one of the three Presidents can be called a martyr in any true sense of that much-abused word, and even to him it does not strictly apply. The other two were the victims of homicidal maniacs, as they might have been of falling walls or lightning strokes. That all three were assassinated is a most deplorable fact. We cannot forget or conceal it, but we need not record it elsewhere than in history. We have every reason for not erecting visible and imperishable reminders of a National humiliation, and the last thing we should do is to confuse or misinform the children in the public schools as to the meaning and lesson of these hideous crimes. The Board of Education was well inspired when it rejected the proffered gift without hesitation or argument. The case was one where impulse and instinct were safe guides—for the Commissioners. What it was that misled others can be left a mystery, as it has been prevented from doing any harm.

—It has been said and printed innumerable times that "Mocha," as a name applied to coffee sold in this country, is merely a grocer's joke designed to give a harmless and inexpensive joy to the innocent and unsuspecting. We have been told time and again that such small quantities of Mocha coffee as are raised in Arabia are all consumed there or thereabout, and that the coffee which came to us under that title—if any did come, which was usually denied—had been shipped to Aden from Brasil and then shipped back again, changed only in price. We are glad to learn from a report made by Mr. W. M. MASTERSON, the United States Consul at Aden, that a good many hundred thousand pounds of real Mocha coffee are sent thence every year to the United States and that the local Board of Trade takes careful and effective means to protect the brand from every form of adulteration or substitution—there. What happens to it after arrival in the United States or Europe is, of course, a matter over which the board has no control. In 1902 this country imported 1,001,004,252 pounds of coffee, worth $70,982,156. Of this, 2,688,285 pounds, worth $377,352, was Mocha, the Simon Pure article, and presumably it was all sold to somebody. To be sure, the proportion of the Mocha to the whole amount is minute—only one-fifth of 1 per cent.—but it would make a good many cups of coffee, particularly as part of a "mixture," which is all the grocers pretend to sell to most of us. And 1902 was not a banner year for Mocha imports, by any means. In 1897, for instance, the amount of coffee brought from Aden was over 5,000,000 pounds, and 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 pounds has not been uncommon.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous correspondence.

COL. BARTLETT FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In thinking of a candidate this Fall for Mayor on the Tammany Hall ticket I know of no better, competent, and capable gentleman who could possibly be suggested than that stalwart and able gentleman, Col. Franklin Bartlett; he is a trained and experienced lawyer as well as possessing all the qualifications necessary for that high office with its onerous duties. In selecting a candidate for the office of Mayor it is necessary to select one who can see the deficiencies in the administration of the City Government in the past of both parties and correct the same.

Since the consolidation of Greater New York, the duties of Mayor have become so great and the question of departmental administration is so far reaching that it requires a man of keen perception and of large executive ability to perform the functions of the office with credit to his party as well as to himself.

It has never been known in the history of any city in the world of the gigantic and enormous appropriations of public moneys for the building and construction of public enterprises, as is being carried on to-day, and will so continue for years yet to come, and either party in selecting a candidate for this office, the public will hold the qualification of the party to govern the city on the same scale as the ability of their candidate to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the community, and I believe that Col. Bartlett is the one man in Tammany Hall who can meet these requirements.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.
New York, July 14, 1903.

On Hailing a Motorman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me through the medium of your paper to express my sympathy with David Carroll, who was arrested and fined $5 for throwing his tool bag at the motorman of the fourth car that had passed without attention to his signals to stop? I have so frequently been exasperated myself by similar cause that I have made the situation as an argument that no one should ever carry a revolver, because though naturally of a placid and contented temperament, and slow to wrath, there have been times when, under the same irritating experience as Mr. Carroll, I should certainly have tried to shoot the motorman had I been so unfortunate as to have a gun.

LEWIS GRANT.
Nutley, N. J., July 14, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Summertime.

Now is the time of year when the food and drink scientists insist that the only hope for human kind is to starve to death or die of thirst.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

A Rash Guess.

Two secrets only women hath; concerning
these she's sage;
One-half her life she hides her loves—the
other half her age.
—Detroit Free Press.

Quite the Reverse.

Singleton—I say, old man, doesn't your spending so much time at the club get you in trouble at home?

Wedderly—On the contrary, dear boy; it keeps me out of it.—Chicago News.

Generous Man.

McBluff—I did want to tip you, waiter, but I have no change.

Waiter—I can make change for you, Sir.

McBluff—Er—can you? Well—er—give me five pennies for this nickel.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cash Before Fame.

"Why don't you try to write your name on the scroll of fame?"

"My friend," said Senator Sorghum very earnestly, "I have never yet seen anybody tearing leaflets out of the scroll of fame and getting them cashed at the bank."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE BETTER PLAN.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It isn't so hard to mention the faults
Of half of the men that you know;
To call attention to unpleasant things
They do, as they all come and go;
To publish abroad their failures and falls
Is surely no credit to you,
It's a far better plan to find in the man
Good traits—and then bring them to view.

It isn't so easy, perhaps—but that
Is the reason why you should try.
Our faults glare out of their own accord—
The virtues oft deep-hidden lie.
Just keep this in mind for other men know
The weaknesses clinging to you!
Let them sneer or smile at his shortcoming,
while
You search for a virtue or two.

We naturally notice the bad in a man
And speak of it, thinking that we
Are smart; to discover the very same things
The stupidest human can see.
But if you would do something worthy of
praise,
Hunt for his virtues, though few,
And some day you'll find other men—so to-
Are doing the same thing for you!

NEED OF INDUSTRIAL ART

F. S. Lamb Says City's Lack Is Training School for Artisans.

He Discusses His Recent Trip Through France, Belgium, and Germany Inspecting the Growth of Municipal Art.

Mr. Frederick S. Lamb, late Secretary of the Municipal Art Society, who is one of the most active members of the Architectural League, and a prominent artist in stained glass and mosaic, has just returned from a visit to France, Belgium and Germany, where he has been paying particular attention to matters relating to municipal and industrial art.

Seen at the National Arts Club by a representative of THE TIMES, Mr. Lamb was asked if he had found notable changes since his last trip to Europe.

"What struck me very forcibly," he remarked, "was the progress of the German cities during the last two decades. They are advancing in comfort, intelligent arrangement, and attention to the beautiful decoration of their parks, squares, stations, subways, and transportation lines, after a fashion that puts our great cities to the blush. They seem to have municipal officers who know how to enlist the best engineers and artists in each problem, whether that problem be the placing of a fountain or the decoration of a town hall."

"Did you find the Exhibition of German Cities in Dresden all that you expected?"

"Not so large as I expected, but full of interest and of information for Americans. What is especially noteworthy is the comparison that can be made at that exhibition between the plans for nearly 100 German cities and towns as they were in 1870, and the plans as they are to-day. To a student of city development nothing can be more instructive. The problem of many walled cities, how to do away with their old walls and utilize to the best advantage the spaces so gained was met in various ways, and though Quebec is perhaps the only old city in North America where similar difficulties have arisen, the problem of expansion for unwalled towns is one that confronts us everywhere, and this problem has also been well solved in many instances in Germany.

"I was particularly impressed by the practical, spacious, and often artistic railway stations, such as the Anhalter in Berlin, and the Böhmischer in Dresden.

"In Berlin the Friedrich-Strasse station, being elevated, shows a clever use of the spaces below the tracks for restaurants, shops, and warehouses."

SMALLER GERMAN CITIES.

"What about the smaller cities?"

"Their progress in matters that make city life agreeable is more notable than that of the capitals. I believe it is due to the attention the Germans have been paying to industrial art, which not only supplies the trained artisan and the intelligent public, but makes a solid foundation for the artist in the fine arts."

"Do you recall any special instance among the smaller towns?"

"Well, there is Hildesheim, for example. Hildesheim retains many of the old houses with timber fronts and decorations in colors. The old Rathhaus on the market place has been decorated in capital style with modern painting on the plaster walls and painted wooden ceilings. The painter Herr Proll has managed to harmonize these decorations very admirably with the style of the Town Hall, so that as one enters from the market place and ascends to the Hall of Honor on the second floor, round which the offices of the municipality are placed, one is surrounded by the same air of antiquity. The ceiling has been colored in its panels and the walls are thoroughly in keeping.

"Hanover, again, though it was of course formerly a capital, does not figure as its size will in Berlin and Hamburg. Yet the new Rathhaus and the important public monuments and fountains show that the Hanoverians are as alert as the Prussians, whose rule they have resented, to embellish their chief city. At Stuttgart I noticed in the street the public utility kiosks, carrying clock, thermometer, barometer, &c., for the convenience of passers. A new fountain on the market place has a very happy touch of the mediæval in keeping with the surroundings."

"How about the industrial art situation?"

"There the Germans are truly great. Very unimportant towns in Saxony, Prussia, and others of the federated States have each an industrial school supported in part by the municipality, in part by the manufacturers, or the result of some endowment by a generous donor; and in connection with the school a working museum. At these museums information is accumulated about the products and the commercial needs of different parts of the world, so that the pupils learn a great deal about foreign countries before they go abroad, while manufacturers can get many facts which help them to an intelligent forecast of what may best be manufactured for a given country. Commercial museums, in which this kind of information in a specialty, are being established at convenient centres; there the natural products and the manufactured articles of different countries and climes can be seen and studied."

"We have something of this sort in Philadelphia, have we not?"

"But none in New York, and if I am well-informed, no second of the kind. We need very badly such places where merchants and manufacturers can get well-sorted and authentic information at once when they need it. Right here in New York we are worse off than the people of a small German town, whose name has to be looked up in the gazetteer. It is really absurd how backward New York is in some things. But the time will quickly come when we shall realize our want of forethought. The commercial struggle goes on all the time, and the best-equipped will surely win."

"Our troubles in moving crowds from point to point must have made you note what is being done abroad to meet this question?"

"I found that in Dresden, for instance, they were trying different motor systems and in some cases combining them. Thus, in open parts of the city, they use the overhead wires, but the same cars use a storage battery in other parts where the overhead is not practical. Paris uses the overhead along the quays. There is great disposition at the suggestion that it should be extended to the narrow streets, and probably this will be prevented.

"As to subways—that in Paris is only partially a success. The rolling stock is so light that the cars make a fearful clattering. I noted that the walls of the subway stations were given up to advertisements, without any control of the size of the posters, the print used, etc., so that the result is very irritating with its discord of colors and sizes. The Berlin subway is even worse, for transparencies are added to the hubbub. Those big cities are already in our own predicament as to advertisements. Commercialism is invading many places, particularly the fields near railway lines. Paris and Berlin are suffering from this nuisance, which will have to be repressed. Even in Basel and other parts of Switzerland one can not escape this scourge of the eyes. The sooner it is nipped, the better, or Europe will be as badly off in that respect as we are."

STAINED GLASS AND MOSAICS.

"And your own line of work? How about stained glass?"

"In France the only change is toward eccentric glass. That shown at the Salon suggests bad poster decorations. Apparently the artists in glass have little or no appreciation of leaded glass as a medium for art expression; it might be something else. In Germany there is a more serious effort. Berlin has a school in which, owing to the importation of English craftsmen, glass is produced which equals some of the best conventional British window glass. But the average of German leaded glass is not high. The pictorial influence is still in the ascendant; not mosaics of glass, but pictures on glass are the result."

"And what about mosaics? Is there room for improvement?"

"It is strange that glass for windows should be so poor, when mosaics in Germany are so good. For example, the window glass in the Kaiser's Gedächtniss-Kirche in the fashionable West End of Berlin, though by some of the best men, is commonplace to a degree, and the same is true of the Reichstag. But the mosaics in Berlin, Cologne, and other cities, in churches and public buildings, and here and there on façades, are very excellent. There is a strong school of modern mosaicists. The same Gedächtniss-Kirche which has such tiresome, commonplace glass in the windows has its ceiling and chancel covered with fine mosaics.

"Good forged ironwork, often picked out with colors, is seen in Hildesheim and Nürnberg. Gilding is much applied to iron-work, and even to bronze statues, such as the memorial of Kaiser Wilhelm I. in Stuttgart and the statuary on the front of Brühl's Terrace overlooking the Elbe in Dresden. As to furniture, I happened to see nothing that interested me; neither did I note good art work in leather or ivory, nor did I make no effort in these directions."

"What seemed to you of the greatest importance in Germany which we need here?"

"By all odds our most serious lack is the training school for artisans with its working museum. Some time, let us hope it will not be too late, our merchants and financiers will awake from their trances and perceive that we cannot even hold what we already have, not to speak of conquering new fields in South America and the Orient, if we do not get to work on what may be called primary art education, the training of artisans. Our salvation as artists in the fine arts must come from a thorough education of the public in the industrial arts.

"This fact, which of course I do not claim as original, since many have given the same warning before me, should be pressed home to those optimists who imagine that good crops and an easy money market mean success for the future. It is amazing that millions are poured out for theatres and art museums when the much more needed schools for the training of artisans are so few and ill-equipped. If the generous cannot be persuaded that this, and not the ordinary recipients of their bounty, is the pressing need of New York to-day, then the State and city should be made to see its importance."

LITTLE FLATIRON PLOT SOLD.

Northern Insurance Company Purchases Small Building Site at Maiden Lane, Liberty and William Streets.

The property at the easterly end of the flatiron-shaped block bounded by Maiden Lane, Liberty Street, and William Street, a little old building, known as 78 Maiden Lane, on a plot containing less than 1,000 square feet, has been bought by the Northern Insurance Company of New York from Mrs. Mary A. McCurdy. The parcel has been on the market recently at $85,000, and it is said that the present selling price is in the neighborhood of that figure. Horace B. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

This unique little plot has frontages of 18.7 feet on the open space formed by the convergence of Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, 35.9 feet on the former thoroughfare, 31 feet on the latter, and a westerly line of 41.9 feet. The fact that it is so small by itself immediately led to a belief in real estate circles that the purchase of it was but a part of a larger transaction covering the whole of the block in which it is situated.

James Marshall, Secretary of the Northern Insurance Company, now at 66 Pine Street, said, however, that no additional property had been acquired, and that so far as he knew none would be.

"We have simply made the purchase with an eye to the future," said Mr. Marshall. "Our lease here has about three years yet to run, and nothing will be done with the property in the meantime. If anybody wants to pay what we think it is worth we may sell it, but with the expansion of the insurance district north along William Street it will answer our purposes very well three years from now as the site for a small building solely for our own occupancy."

The building now on the lot is a relic of the early part of the last century, and is probably one of the oldest structures now standing in that very old part of the city. None of the tenants seems to know much about its history, but a stone tablet on the easterly wall bearing the date 1823 and the row of little square windows just beneath the cornice are particularly noticeable against the background of skyscraper walls further up Liberty Street.

A peculiar feature of the little lot is that on its Liberty Street side there is a piece of ground about four feet square between it and the adjoining buildings which is held in common by the two owners in an altogether original fashion. Such use of land by abutting owners for an alley or court yard is not unusual, but this little piece is entirely built over. On the ground floor it provides closet space for the tenant of the building which has just been sold, while on the floors above the corresponding area is a closet in the building adjoining, owned by J. M. Mosman. The space is apparently within Mr. Mosman's line, and is covered by his building. He bought his property at auction from the city—usually regarded as a pretty good title—but the tenants next door were using the ground floor closet space when he came there, and being of peaceful disposition, he has never seen fit to question their right of possession. The deed of transfer of the property acquired by the Northern Insurance Company, which was recorded yesterday, apparently makes no allowance for the little piece of ground in question.

MONROE GETS APPROPRIATION.

Board of Estimate Approves Riverside Drive Extension Plan—New Police Headquarters.

Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, communicated with the Board of Estimate at yesterday's meeting, asking an issue of $1,900,000 of corporate stock for projected improvements in the water supply. He wants to extend the piping and improve the methods of distribution in Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, and the Bronx. He also desires to establish new pumping stations, to have maps of the waterways made, to build three infiltration plants, and to condemn the property and rights of the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Long Island. The Board later on granted the desired appropriation.

The Commissioners' plans include the expending of $120,000 for filter beds at Mahopac Falls, $20,000 for meter-testing apparatus, $50,000 for additional fire hydrants, $100,000 for new pumps and pumping stations, and $500,000 for additional water mains, all in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. For Queens he advises $200,000 for mains in Long Island City, while in Brooklyn he wishes to expend $500,000 for new water mains and $350,000 for the Massapequa infiltration gallery.

During the day's session the board approved the plans of President BANTA and authorized him to make contracts for the extension of Riverside Drive from One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. The work will cost about $800,000.

A communication from Police Commissioner GREENE asking $500,000 to build a new Police Headquarters on the site of Centre Market was returned to him with permission to renew the application when his plans have been approved. His resolution applied to the Commissioner's request for $190,000 for new police stations at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Third Avenue and on Mosholu Parkway.

On motion of the Controller the board decided to increase the salaries of the County Judges of Kings by $2,500 each. This will make the salary of each Judge $12,500, against the $12,000 paid the General Sessions Judges in New York County and the $17,500 of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The County Judges in Kings do all the work done in New York by the General Sessions Judges, as well as presiding over trials in civil cases. The increase is to begin Aug. 1.

BIG JUDGMENT AGAINST CITY.

Award of $658,782 to New York Floating Dry Dock Company as Compensation for Dock Privileges.

A judgment for $658,782 was entered in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the New York Floating Dry Dock Company, in its action against the City of New York and the old Dock Board to recover compensation for property said to be owned by the corporation on South Street, between Pike and Rutgers Streets. The company also sought to have it declared to own the land in fee simple, but that action has been decided against.

The case was referred to Hamilton Odell, Grosvenor S. Hubbard and Charles Donohue to hear and determine, and they found that the Floating Dry Dock Company is entitled to $647,003 for the loss sustained by it on account of the deprivation of its dock and bulkhead rights. Upon their report the judgment was entered. The costs of the suit run up the judgment to the larger amount.

The company asserted itself to be the successor of certain persons, who, many years ago, obtained title to use the property along South Street, between Pike and Rutgers Streets, and also wharf and dock privileges and emoluments. The city, in 1893, took possession of and reconstructed the piers and bulkheads, and for the loss then sustained by the plaintiff corporation the action was brought.

The city denied that the company had any title to the land, but admitted that if it was under any obligation to compensate the plaintiff, it was willing to do so upon an assessment by the referee.

On the question of title the referee decide against the plaintiff corporation, but award the damages for the deprivation of its rights by the taking of the property by the city.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC VICTORY IN PERSIA

Blue Book Issued Yesterday Announces a New Trade Treaty.

British Merchandise is to Enter the Country at the Same Rates as Goods Imported from Russia.

LONDON, July 16.—The treaty between Great Britain and Persia which was hinted at by the Marquis of Lansdown, the Foreign Secretary, in his speech in the House of Lords on May 6, when he proclaimed the "British Monroe Doctrine" in the Persian Gulf, is made the subject of a Blue Book issued yesterday.

The treaty was concluded at Teheran on Feb. 9, and was ratified on May 27. It grants reciprocally the most-favored-nation treatment to each country; abolishes the Persian 5 per cent. export duty upon all except a few articles, and abolishes the system of farming out the customs duties, replacing this system by Government customs offices and warehouses.

The treaty undertakes to allow British merchandise any reduction conceded to merchandise imported from Russia.

The announcement of the British-Persian commercial treaty indicates a considerable set-back for Russian diplomacy, which some time ago succeeded in obtaining from the Shah a tariff agreement which, it was asserted, virtually amounted to an arrangement excluding imports from countries other than Russia. British exporters made many complaints in regard to the treaty, and Lord Lansdowne, in the course of his speech in the House of Lords on May 5, said that the whole question of the commercial relations between Great Britain and Persia was "engaging our most attentive consideration, and particularly that question of the customs tariff upon which the noble Lord (Lord Lamington, who had interrogated the Foreign Secretary) laid so much stress." Lord Lansdowne added:

"The whole question of our commercial relations with Persia is at this moment engaging our most attentive consideration, and particularly that question of the customs tariff upon which the noble Lord laids so much stress. The customs tariff was, as your lordships will recollect, lately the noble Lord I think justified in saying that that revision was not to the interest of British commerce. * * *

"As matters now stand, all we can demand at the hands of the Persian Government is most-favored-nation treatment; that is, of course, to have got under the revised tariff. But we all know it is not very difficult so to adjust a tariff that, while it is in appearance equal in its operation with regard to all the powers concerned, it really in effect discriminates against some of them. And, therefore, for one am not satisfied that this country should have to be content merely with most-favored-nation treatment at the hands of Persia. That matter is the subject of negotiation at this moment, and I have every hope that we shall be able to make about an arrangement under which, instead of accepting tariff arrangements made between Persia and other powers without reference to the effect of those arrangements upon us, we should be in a position to have arrangements of our own which will give us the right of insisting that, whenever Persia again attempts to touch her tariff, British interests shall be specially considered.

The special correspondent of The London Times, who made an extended journey in Persia, examining the whole "Middle Eastern" question, described in his articles the decrease in British influence in Persia. He quoted the Persians as saying that England was lavish enough in her assurances of friendship, but deeds matching her words were not forthcoming. The correspondent made many allusions to the increase in Russian trade in Persia, instancing, among other things, a large order for cotton prints from Russia placed for the first time in the Isfahan market. This, he said, showed that Russia intended a trade campaign in Central as well as in Northern Persia.

MORE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

Thirty-four Bulgarians Killed in One Village—People Beaten Until Bones Are Broken.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The Sofia correspondent of The Times says that nineteen out of the sixty Bulgarian villages in the district of Kirkilisse, Adrianople Vilayet, have suffered severely at the hands of Turkish troops and Bashi-Bazouks, who, while searching for arms, maltreated the people in the cruelest manner, beating them until their ribs and the bones of their hands were broken and extorting money.

In the village of Yenidje thirty-four persons were killed.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA OBSTRUCTED.

Sheng Blocks the Construction of the Canton-Han-Kow Railway—is Believed to Favor the Belgians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times announces serious friction between Sheng, the Director General of Railways, and Mr. Gray, General Manager of the American China Development Company, over financial and other questions in regard to the purchase of right of way and construction of the Canton-Han-Kow Railway.

Sheng has requested the Chinese Minister in Washington to defer the signature of the first mortgage bonds, which are deliverable to the company under the terms of the contract. A dead-lock has resulted, and the matter has been referred to the American Legation in Peking.

Sheng explains that his action is due to his personal objections to Mr. Gray, but, says the correspondent, it is difficult to credit this statement. Whatever impatience was recently displayed by Mr. Gray was directly due to the fact that Sheng ignored his reasonable protests, declined to discuss urgent questions, and failed to reply to his communications. The work of construction is blocked and the engineers are idle through Sheng's unbusinesslike methods.

Well-informed Chinese do not hesitate to express the opinion that Sheng desires to substitute Belgian for American control of the construction work. The correspondent says the position makes it necessary that the United States Government insist on the strict fulfillment of the contract and the cessation of vexatious obstructions and delays.

MANCHURIA CONFERENCE ENDS.

Officials Exultant Over Russia's Increasing Power—Relations with Japan Improve.

PORT ARTHUR, July 15.—The conference of prominent Russian officials has ended, and the last special train started for Mukden yesterday. Most of the visiting officials have departed.

Satisfaction over Russia's increasing power in Manchuria was the dominant note in the gatherings. The possibility of taking any backward steps was scoffed at if mentioned by outsiders. It was admitted that the possibility of war was discussed, but it was denied that this was the object of the conference. The evidences of the increase of warlike preparations since the arrival of Gen. Kouropatkin, the Minister of War, and of the intention to bring more troops to Manchuria are abundant. Orders were given to Port Arthur contractors last week for an immediate supply of building materials for barracks to accommodate 20,000 soldiers, to be shipped to Harbin.

The officials explained that Russia's opposition to opening Manchurian towns to foreigners was not based upon opposition to foreigners, whose trade is desired and who would in due time be invited into the country. But Russia objected, it was explained, to having Consuls accredited to the Chinese Government in towns which were practically under Russian control, which would give the subjects of countries so represented the enjoyment of extra-territorial rights. It was asserted that such an arrangement would be certain to result in great friction, such as occurred at Niu-Chwang.

PARIS, July 15.—Dispatches received at the Foreign Office here from St. Petersburg and Tokio indicate that the relations between Russia and Japan have greatly improved within the past fortnight, and it is now believed that the two Governments will soon arrive at a complete understanding.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—At the State Department to-day it developed that the conference between Secretary Hay and Mr. Hansen, the Russian Chargé, yesterday regarding the Manchurian situation was of the most satisfactory nature. Secretary Hay went over the ground very carefully with the Chargé, who, through his long experience here, is thoroughly familiar with the American view of the case. The result is that the Secretary will further advise the American Treaty Commissioners at Peking of what transpired yesterday and it is hoped these additional instructions will pave the way for an early settlement of the question of ports in Manchuria, which is the one point in controversy.

The Japanese Minister, M. Takahira, who was compelled to forego his intended trip to Japan because of the continued delay of the departure from Washington of Count Cassini, called at the State Department to-day to inquire regarding the conference yesterday between the Secretary and M. Hansen. The Japanese Minister has been given to understand that Mr. Hay's policy in Manchuria is solely to secure open ports to the world.

CHINESE REGULATION IS IGNORED BY RUSSIA.

She Allows Wheat Shipments from Niu-Chwang, Which Nullifies the Prohibition of Grain Exports.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The Russian authorities at Niu-Chwang, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, are sanctioning the export of wheat from that port.

This means the nullification of China's general prohibition of Chinese grain exports to foreign countries, inasmuch as wheat can be shipped to Niu-Chwang from other treaty ports. Similarly, rice is exported to Port Arthur and reshipped thence abroad without Chinese sanction.

The correspondent adds that the delay in establishing effective Chinese customs supervision at Dalny involves increasing loss to the Chinese revenue and prejudices the rights of the bondholders, besides creating an opportunity for irregular practices by which the good standing of the foreign customs is affected.

ACCUSATIONS WHICH LED TO KISHINEFF MASSACRE.

Principal Passages of the Leaflet Which Was Distributed Among the Christians of the City.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The Times's "Russian correspondents" say that the following are the principal passages of the leaflet distributed among the Christians of Kishineff on the eve of the massacre:

"The infamous Jews, not satisfied with the blood of the Saviour crucified by them, shed the blood of innocent Christians, which they use in their ceremonies. Have you not heard that they crucified a Christian boy at Dubossary and took his blood? This is true, but the authorities have not divulged it in order not to excite us against the infamous drinkers of blood, who ought to have been expelled from Russia long ago.

"The like happened at Kieff, when the Jews took the blood of an innocent child, and then threw the child on the street."

After accusing the Jews of disloyalty, malice, and avarice, the leaflet continues:

"Had the Jews a free hand they would soon rule Holy Russia. They would take everything. * * * Therefore, brethren, let us cry on our great festival 'Down with the Jews!' Kill these infamous degenerates, these blood-drinkers! The military will help us. Our Christ-loving soldiers have not yet become Jews. Kill the infamous Jews!"

The leaflet is signed "The Party of True Christian Workmen."

NOW TO SOUND RUSSIA.

Mr. Hay Directs Mr. Riddle to Tell Foreign Office About the Kishineff Petition.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Jewish petition laid before the President yesterday by the B'nai B'rith Committee has been received here and Secretary Hay has communicated by cable with Mr. Riddle, the American Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, respecting the means to be employed in bringing it to the attention of the Czar.

It is believed that Mr. Riddle's instructions are to notify the Russian Government of the existence of the petition and ascertain whether it is willing to receive it. The Jewish Committee, it is stated, is entirely satisfied with the plans framed by the President and Secretary Hay for the presentation of the matter to the Russian Government.

No further announcement will be made here until Mr. Riddle has been heard from.

SIEGE OF CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

Venezuelan Fleet Arrives and Troops Are Posted Ready to Attack the Rebels.

SOLEDAD, Venezuela, July 14.—Yesterday morning the remainder of the Government war vessels, with four small craft in tow, arrived off Ciudad Bolivar without incident. The torpedoes placed by the revolutionists in the Orinoco River did not explode when the fleet passed them.

Ciudad Bolivar presents an extraordinary appearance. On all the Government buildings the white flag, the emblem of the revolutionists, is hoisted, and more than 225 American, German, French, British, and other ensigns are flying over private houses. From a distance the city appears to have been decorated for a holiday.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon firing was heard north of Ciudad Bolivar, and immediately afterward five river steamers recently captured by the revolutionists, the majority of which are the property of the Orinoco Steamship Company, the others being owned by American crocodile and bird hunters, hoisted the American flag. But ten minutes later the flags were lowered by order of the revolutionists.

At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer Socoro, displaying a flag of truce, left Ciudad Bolivar and went alongside the Venezuelan warship Bolivar, the flagship of Gen. Gomez, Commander in Chief of the Government forces, on board of which vessel a conference took place between the priest who left Ciudad Bolivar and visited La Solina, on the opposite bank of the Orinoco, Saturday, bearing an American flag and a flag of truce, and other personages. At 9 P. M. the Socoro returned to Ciudad Bolivar with a letter from Gen. Gomez. At the same hour heavy artillery and rifle firing was heard south of Ciudad Bolivar.

The night passed without further incident.

Shortly before 6 o'clock this morning the Government troops commanded by Gen. Rivas, the First Lieutenant of Gen. Gomez, were under arms about fifteen minutes' march from Ciudad Bolivar, ready to begin an attack on the city. A strong battery of guns had been established on a hill overlooking Ciudad Bolivar, and was preparing to open fire on that part of the city where all the ammunition recently received by Gen. Rolando, the revolutionary commander, is stored.

It has been learned that many women and children escaped from Ciudad Bolivar yesterday morning before the arrival of the Government troops. Among them were many foreigners.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Fund to Erect It to be Started—Subscriptions to be Confined to Britons.

LONDON, July 16.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims' Club last night a committee was appointed to give effect to the recent suggestion that a statue of George Washington be erected in London.

It was decided that the subscriptions should be entirely confined to British subjects. Archdeacon Sinclair, in submitting the plan to the club, said:

"Englishmen have at last fully recognized the great qualities of Washington. I feel assured that nothing will be more popular in this country than such a tribute to that great man of English birth, who has done so much for the world's history, not only for the young nation across the sea, but for Great Britain as well."

Archdeacon Sinclair announced that he was authorized to offer a place for the statue in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Liberals Entertain Bourke Cockran.

LONDON, July 15.—At a house dinner of the National Liberal Club to-night, Earl Carrington presiding, W. Bourke Cockran was the guest of honor and delivered a speech denouncing Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. The election of the committee of the club in inviting Mr. Cockran is the subject of protests by numerous members of the club because of his anti-British and pro-Boer speeches.

Steamer Ashore on Miquelon Coast.

MIQUELON, St. Pierre-Miquelon, July 15.—The British steamer Monterey, Capt. Williams, which sailed from Montreal July 10 for Bristol, is ashore west of Point Plate. She will probably become a wreck. Speedy assistance may save a portion of the cargo, which consists of 1,900 cattle. The passengers were put ashore this morning in a dense fog. Wrecking steamers are being sent from St. John's in the hope of refloating the ship and saving the cargo.

KENTUCKY CONVENTION MEETS.

Republicans Indorse Mr. Roosevelt and Give an Ovation to ex-Gov. Bradley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—The opening session of the Kentucky Republican State Convention began at the Auditorium this afternoon. The two salient features of the afternoon session were, first, an indorsement of President Roosevelt's candidacy in 1904; second, a great demonstration for ex-Gov. William O. Bradley, who is not an announced candidate for Governor.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman C. M. Barnett. For temporary Chairman Major William C. Owens was named by the Belknap forces, while Charles Blanford received a large part of the combined strength of the Willson and Pratt forces. The result was a vote of 1,571 to 675 in favor of Owens. This vote in the contest for Governor would enable Belknap to win even should he lose the contested Louisville delegation of 249 votes.

Immediately after the committees were announced ex-Gov. Bradley took the floor and offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Kentucky, express our heartfelt approval and admiration of Theodore Roosevelt, and that we heartily indorse him for the Republican nomination for President in 1904."

The resolution was read by ex-Gov. Bradley without having first obtained consent, but it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, every delegate springing to his feet and cheering. Immediately afterward a tremendous ovation was given Mr. Bradley. After five minutes' uninterrupted cheering, he consented to take the stage and speak.

The pith of his remarks was an appeal for honest elections and honest conventions, and he referred indirectly to the contest over the Louisville delegation by pleading that the delegates nominate only a man whose methods had been fair and honest and who could command united support. Hundreds of delegates gathered about him and declared that he was the man who most nearly resembled the picture he had himself drawn. Mr. Bradley has been supporting Mr. Willson, who is contesting the entire Louisville delegation. Credentials were given the Louisville delegation by the men at the head of the local party machine.

After an hour of steadily growing excitement the convention suddenly adjourned until 8 o'clock to-night. The report of the Committee on Credentials, it was announced at the night session, would not be ready to-night, and adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The delay in the committee was caused by the contest over the Louisville delegation, the Willson forces developing unexpected strength.

While waiting for news of what the committee would do the delegates called incessantly for Bradley, showing that the effects of the ovation for Roosevelt had not been dissipated. The Bradley sentiment, so suddenly but strongly developed, unsettled the calculations of the politicians and silenced predictions as to the outcome. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes made a speech during the evening indicating his preference for Belknap.

A ballot for Governor may not be reached until to-morrow afternoon.

REORGANIZATION UNDER WAY.

Nine-Tenths of New England Cotton Yarn Stock Deposited with Kidder, Peabody & Co.

BOSTON, July 15.—With reference to the reorganization of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, now in progress, Kidder, Peabody & Co., the promoting firm, to-day announced that more than 94 per cent. of the preferred stock of the old company and above 90 per cent. of the common stock had been deposited with the concern in connection with the plan of reorganization.

Notice was given by the Secretary of the Boston Stock Exchange to-day that 50,000 shares of the preferred stock of the New England Cotton Yarn Company had this day been stricken from the list and that Kidder, Peabody & Co.'s receipts for the preferred stock of the company had been admitted for quotation on the unlisted sheet. Only the preferred shares were listed on the local exchange.

BORELLI'S COMET BRIGHTER.

Now in Northwestern Part of Cygnus and Can Be Seen with Naked Eye.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 15.—Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, who has had Borelli's comet under observation since its discovery, states that it is now easily visible to the naked eye in the early evening well up in the northeastern sky. Last night it was detected in this manner before the telescope was pointed at it.

The comet is now in the northwestern part of Cygnus. As observed with the telescope, the comet's position was right ascension 21 hours 2 minutes 10 seconds, declination north 48 degrees 53 minutes. Its present motion is about five degrees daily northwest, and, although the rate of motion will increase, the comet may be readily followed from night to night.

The visitor is growing rapidly brighter, and, while in Dr. Brooks's opinion it may not have the material substance for a great comet, like those of the last century, he believes it will prove a most interesting object as it approaches the sun.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cool weather has brought many visitors to town, and it has delayed the departure of others. Mrs. Astor will remain until to-morrow before she goes to Newport. Mrs. George Gould has been in town this week, and has lunched at one of the fashionable restaurants, despite the telegraphic reports of her being at Narragansett Pier. Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard have been in town, and yesterday morning Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Burden were on Fifth Avenue.

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Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin at the destruction of her beautiful home near New London. The house was one of the handsomest on the Sound shore. It contained a private chapel, which was built by Mr. Chapin, who was a strict Roman Catholic, and in it were baptized Mrs. Chapin's two children. Mrs. Chapin and her mother, Mrs. Andrews, the widow of Judge Andrews, are at Saratoga.

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Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver have opened their house at Southampton for the season.

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The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their cottage, Airlie, Lake George, N. Y., on July 6.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, who are at Bellport, will go to Newport in August.

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The third in the series of Friday evening dances at the Meadow Club, Southampton, will take place to-morrow evening. Among the well-known people who will attend will be Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Betts, Miss Robb, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Barney, Miss Parrish, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson will go to their camp in the Adirondacks to-day. They have been spending the early Summer at Southampton.

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Among those booked to sail on the Fuerst Bismarck this morning are Emil L. Boas and family, who will return in October; William D'Oench, Mrs. Francis K. Stevens, Mrs. George L. Taylor, and Thomas H. Woodward. On La Touraine are Mrs. Whittier, Charles Robinson Smith, and David Stewart.

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There were booked on the Germanic, which sailed yesterday, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Mrs. J. H. Beresford, Lieut. Reginald Gray, and Mrs. E. M. Slater, and Mrs. Peter White.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 16.—The Countess of Minto and Lady Eileen Elliott concluded their series of entertainments to-day, and to-morrow will leave Newport to return to Canada. They have been guests at a dinner every night and at a luncheon nearly every day since they have been here. To-day they were the guests at luncheon of James J. Van Alen at Wakehurst and were entertained at dinner to-night by Mrs. Richard Gambrill at her new villa on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Francis O. French returned from New York to-night and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Oakland Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden, Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, who arrived in New York from Europe on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Tuesday, came directly to Newport, arriving here late that night. The Mills villa has been opened some time, and occupied by Mr. Mills and his son, and Mrs. Mills and her daughters are now settled there for the Summer. The Burdens opened Fairlawn.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who also arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm from Europe, has come to Newport, going to her villa, Ochre Court, on the Cliffs. She will probably do considerable entertaining, but not until the arrival of her daughter, Miss May Goelet, in about three weeks.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Thomas Howard, George H. Norman, and Frances J. Otis. Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs entertained at dinner to-night.

It is reported that Ogden Mills has put his cottage in the hands of the real estate agents to sell, but this does not mean that the Millses are to leave Newport. Their present house is of frame and quite old-fashioned. Newport residences go in the present day, and not so well adapted to entertaining as Mrs. Mills desires. The report that the villa is for sale is coupled with the report that Mr. Mills will purchase the Frederick W. Vanderbilt villa. Rough Point, which Mr. Vanderbilt is willing to sell if he gets his price. The Mills and Vanderbilt villas are near each other, being separated only by the Thomas F. Cushing place. Both have a frontage on Bellevue Avenue extending to the Cliffs. The Vanderbilt villa is a handsome building, brownstone, of modern construction, and admirably arranged for entertaining.

Baron Reinhart Bachopen von Echt, who has been reported to be engaged to Miss Pfizer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., who are occupying the Marquand villa, have taken apartments at the Halcyon for the Summer.

Edmund Kirby is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer at the D'Hauteville cottage.

Mrs. Henry B. Plant has arrived at the Despecaut cottage.

Woodbury Kane, Robert Graves, Edmund Kirby, and Miss C. Ogden Jones are registered at the Casino.

S. G. Morris and Mrs. T. Morris of New York, Mrs. T. Chester Walbridge of Germantown, Penn., and H. Nelson Burroughs of Philadelphia are registered at the Jamestown Hotels.

Benjamin Weaver has rented the Worden cottage on Ayrault Street for the season.

Mrs. William Masters's villa, Berewood, is being made ready for her arrival on Friday.

J. ALLISON BOWEN RESIGNS.

PARIS, July 15.—James Allison Bowen of Chicago has resigned the post of Deputy United States Consul General here in consequence of continued ill-health.

Mr. Choate's Tribute to Emerson.

LONDON, July 15.—Ambassador Choate and Thomas Humphrey Ward respectively unveiled the busts of Emerson and Martineau at the Passmore Edwards Settlement this afternoon. Mr. Choate paid a tribute to the work and genius of Emerson, who, he said, must be regarded as one of the great lights of the nineteenth century and certainly as one of the greatest of all Americans.

Kaiser Honors American Artists.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Emperor has conferred upon John S. Sargent, R. A., a large gold medal for art in connection with the Berlin Art Exhibition. A small gold medal has been conferred upon Edwin A. Abbey, R. A.

To Study American Street Railroads.

LONDON, July 15.—It is announced that a sub-commission of the Royal Commission on London Street Traffic will go to the United States in the Autumn to study the street railroad systems of the principal cities there.

New York Teachers' Bureau.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., July 15.—The Department of Public Instruction of the State of New York at the State Teachers' Institute here announced to-day the establishment of a teachers' bureau for the purpose of providing schools with teachers and finding positions for teachers without fee to the parties concerned. This bureau is intended to supplant to a large extent the work of teachers' agencies.

New Title for Princess Louise.

DRESDEN, July 15.—In compliance with her request King George has conferred on the Princess Louise, ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, the title of Countess Montignoso.

Commodore Bourne Buys an Island.

OAKDALE, L. I., July 15.—Commodore Frederick G. Bourne has purchased Dark Island, one the Thousand Islands, and has joined the Thousand Islands Yacht Club. It is not known here whether it is his intention to transfer his Summer home from Oakdale to his new place or divide his time between them. He has a magnificent place here.

IN THE SHOPS.

Bamboo screens are so reasonable in price that any one might afford one or more of them for the end of the piazza, the side, or any part where there is an unwelcome breeze—there is such a thing on an over-cool Summer day—or to shut off the view of a part of the grounds less attractive than the rest. These are the hanging screens that may be rolled or lowered at will. They are in the striped or mottled bamboo and range in price according to size. A strip of screens three feet wide by six long will cost 55 cents; one four by six, 75 cents, and five feet by eight, $1.20, continuing higher in price to the fifteen-foot wide screen, costing $5.40.

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It would never do to use these leggins for decorations in a house where there are children. They were for the adornment of an Indian chief, and are decorated with fringes of copper pennies.

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A pretty set of berry forks and spoons in silver gilt has a design in flowers in the natural colors, enameled on the handles. There is a different flower for the handle of each tiny fork, and the handle of the spoon shows big double pink roses. On the forks there are single roses, lilies of the valley, pansies, and as many other flowers as forks.

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A set of forks, knives, and spoons in silver, overlaid with gold, has a little ornamental work in pale blue enamel on the handles of each piece. These things are more or less pretty, but they are not in the good taste of simpler and less showy table furnishings.

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A beautiful globe for a big green lamp is made in the form of a tulip, the lower part green and the upper part in pointed petals of a delicate pink.

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Tall vase-shaped lamps of green have shades in green metal, these cut out into conventional designs of leaves, flowers, and fruit. Shades made in this way are very open and lined with green silk of the shade of the metal filled in on the inside.

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A box for cards in a light-colored wood is made in something the form of a house with a pointed roof, divided into two apartments for as many packs of cards.

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A tiny suitcase jewel box is made of the horn back alligator, the rough part in small points. This kind of alligator skin is not often used in any of the smaller articles.

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Flowers are made of ribbon for hair ornaments. There are various flowers and little white ribbon roses are made up with rose leaves. One of the prettiest of ribbon flowers—small daisies with little yellow centres—are made up with the regular green daisy leaf, a pretty foliage in itself. Others of the ribbon flowers have delicate maiden-hair ferns set in them. They are mounted on small combs and hairpins.

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There is nothing much that the housekeeper cannot find ready for use nowadays. The old-time roller towel is a kitchen necessity, and these are to be had in different qualities made ready for hanging.

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Hunting scenes of different kinds are among the inexpensive pictures which are selling at low prices. Four or five inches wide by eight or ten inches long, framed in black, they cost only 25 cents, and find numerous purchasers.

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Men's shirts show the tendency to embroidery that is to be found in women's shirt waists. They are made with the fronts formed in rather narrow tucks, set well apart, and between the tucks are lines of embroidery in colors. One pretty shirt has the figures in the design of clover leaves in green. There is a clover leaf in everything this year. These shirts cost $3.75 apiece.

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All sorts and kinds of material a woman puts into the underwear she has made at home. A pretty material that she sometimes uses when she wishes something that is cool and a little different from those most often to be seen is a plaided dimity. This is a pretty, sheer, cool material, quite different from the ribbed dimities and not showing any of the characteristics by which that material is recognized. It makes pretty corset covers, a use to which the ordinary dimity is sometimes put, though it does not wear well. Linen lawn or linen batiste is another material which is excellent for cool underwear. It is nearly all linen, and does not grow yellow with wear, though there are a few threads of cotton to give it body. This ranges in price from 55 cents to $2 a yard. It is good width.

NEW OPERA HOUSE NOT PLANNED.

So Declares Mr. Dodd of Report Based on Change of Plans.

Frank N. Dodd, Secretary of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, denied yesterday that the decision not to complete the foyer on the Thirty-ninth Street side of the Metropolitan Opera House signified that a new house will be built in the next two or three years.

"So much money is available," he said, "for improvements on the entire building, and it was found that to build the foyer would require more funds, and so the idea was abandoned."

The meeting of the contractors and the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, Mr. Dodd declared, and the company's decision to give up the idea of a foyer, had nothing to do with building a new opera house uptown.

RATTLER BITES A COMEDIAN.

Harry S. Northrup Said to be Seriously Ill in California.

News came from San Francisco by telegram yesterday that Harry S. Northrup, who has figured prominently in many Broadway comedies, was bitten by a rattlesnake on his ranch in San Diego, Cal., and was seriously ill. Mr. Northrup was in "Gretna Green" last season; besides this, he was in "Janice Meredith" with Mary Mannering and in "Heartsease" with Henry Miller. He has been engaged for next season to be with Chauncey Olcott.

On his California ranch he has a den of rattlesnakes, being particularly fond of the reptiles. There are two varieties in the den, black mottles and golden mottles, the former much more poisonous than the latter. It is thought that Mr. Northrup, inadvertently, picked up one of the deadly snakes and played with it, thinking it was one of the less poisonous variety.

His mother sent the telegram here from San Francisco, so the conclusion reached by the actor's New York friends is that he was hurried to the city for treatment.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

While in London William Harris arranged with Charles Frohman for Miss Hattie Williams to appear with Rice & Wise in Leo Ditrichstein's farce, "Vivian's Papas," which is to be presented in the Garrick Theatre Oct. 17.

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Henry B. Harris is arranging an entertainment for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York City, to take place at the Arverne Casino, Arverne, L. I., Saturday, July 25. The list of volunteers includes Andrew Mack, John C. Rice, Sally Cohen, Sam Bernard, Dan McAvoy, Mark Sullivan, and Jean Schwartz.

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Senator Platt's seventieth birthday was observed, as the Senator had predicted it would be, by the fiery representation of his face and figure at Pain's ampaitheatre, Manhattan Beach, last night. The picture was thirty feet high and under it were the words, "Many Happy Returns of the Day."

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It was Wagner night at the Madison Square Garden last night. Selections rendered by Mr. Dusa's orchestra included the prelude to "Lohengrin," Libestod from "Tristan und Isolde," and the Prize song from "Die Meistersinger."

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Arrangements were completed yesterday by Charles B. Dillingham by cable whereby George Barnard Shaw's play, "The Devil's Disciple," has been secured for the use of Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller as joint stars.

ART MUSEUM TO GET LAND.

Unimproved Property Left by Mr. Rogers to be Conveyed to the Institution.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—Chancellor Magee to-day filed an opinion which will permit the immediate transfer to the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York of about $300,000 worth of real estate in New York City and Paterson, N. J., that was left in trust by Jacob Rogers, the Paterson millionaire. The trust was created for the payment of annuities of $500 each to Mr. Rogers's two grandsons.

The land is unimproved and the income is not sufficient to pay the taxes. The trustees therefore asked for instructions as to the method of carrying out the trust. Under the decision the land will go to the museum, which will guarantee the payment of the annuities. By the terms of the will the land was not to have been the property of the museum until after the death of the two grandsons.

This valuable property is in addition to a bequest of about $5,000,000 which Mr. Rogers willed to the museum directly.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE DEAD.

Widow of Famous Statesman Returned from Washington to Die in Her Old Maine Home.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 15.—Mrs. James G. Blaine died at the Blaine homestead here to-day.

A short time ago she came from Washington to the old family residence on State Street. She was in an enfeebled condition, and had been under almost constant medical attention since. During the past week she failed rapidly. Her condition was due to a general breakdown of the system.

The funeral services will be held Friday, and the body will be buried at Washington.

Harriet Bailey Stanwood Blaine, the widow of James G. Blaine, was a native of Augusta, where she was born on Oct. 12, 1830. She was the fifth child of a family of seven, four of whom were girls. Mrs. Blaine was of Puritan descent, her family having settled at Ipswich, Mass., early in the seventeenth century.

Mrs. Blaine received her early training at home under the care of private tutors. About 1848 she became a student at the Female Collegiate Institute at Georgetown, Ky., where her two older sisters were teaching, and where her mental and social qualities made her a favorite. At this time James G. Blaine was an instructor in Latin and Greek at the Western Military Institute, at Blue Lick, a distance of ten miles from the seminary.

The Principal of the military school was the husband of the Principal of the seminary, and through the introduction of the latter Mr. Blaine met Miss Stanwood. After a courtship of about a year they were married, Mrs. Blaine giving up her studies and going with her husband to Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Blaine was the mother of seven children, but three of whom survive. They are James G. Blaine, Mrs. Harriet Beale, and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, who was Margaret Blaine.

In appearance Mrs. Blaine was pleasing. She was rather tall, and in figure was inclined to stoutness. Her hair of late years had been of pure white, and was always tastefully arranged. Her eyes were of a blue gray.

Mrs. Blaine was noted for her correspondence. Her letters were remarkable for their beauty of expression, cleverness, and originality. In recent years she lived very quietly, mingling in society but little.

Death of John G. Trusdell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—John G. Trusdell, who was State Senator from Essex County, N. J., from 1863 to 1866, and who was also Judge of the First District Court, Newark, died at his home, 283 Clifton Avenue, this city, late Tuesday night after a lingering illness, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Trusdell for years was a law partner of the late Judge Gifford. He was prominent in New Jersey politics as a Democrat. He was appointed Judge of the First District Court by Gov. Leon Abbett. A widow, four sons and two daughters survive him.

Funeral of Edgar W. Cook.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 15.—The funeral of Edgar W. Cook, clerk of Sing Sing Prison, who died on last Sunday from heart disease, took place this morning from his home on Hamilton Avenue. No work was performed to-day by the convicts. All the officials that could be relieved from duty attended the funeral. The service was performed by the Rev. George W. Ferguson, pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church. Interment was in Dale Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ovide Dupre.

Ovide Dupre, a lawyer of this city, died suddenly at the Chestnut Grove Hotel, Raymond's Kill Falls, Pike County, Penn., Monday afternoon, as a result of a stroke of apoplexy. The remains were brought back to the city yesterday for burial. Mr. Dupre, who was not in good health prior to his seizure, had gone to Raymond's Kill Falls for the Summer.

Mr. Dupre lived at 604 Park Avenue. He was well known in legal circles. He was born in Opelousas, La., on Dec. 14, 1844, and was educated at the University of North Carolina. He was a member of the New York Southern Society, the American Geographical Society, the Medico-Legal Society, and the Democratic and New York Athletic Clubs. He was unmarried.

Hudson Samson.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—Hudson Samson, known in Methodist Episcopal Church circles throughout the United States for his charity and philanthropy and as the builder of a score or more churches throughout Pennsylvania and the Middle and Far West, died at his home in this city last night of acute indigestion.

For a number of years Mr. Samson was President of the National and State Funeral Directors' Associations, and was also President of the National City Evangelization Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He built the first public crematory in the United States in Pittsburg twenty years ago.

Herman Waterman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Herman Waterman, a well-known business man of Buffalo, dropped dead in the railroad station here to-day. He was about to take a train to New York, whence he was to sail for London. Dr. C. Helton Waterman of 510 West Fifty-first Street, New York, a son, was with him at the time. Mr. Waterman was sixty-nine years old. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

William Garrett.

JOLIET, Ill., July 15.—William Garrett, inventor and founder of the rodmills of the Garrett type and widely known in steel circles, died to-day at Mount Clemens, Mich., where he had gone for his health. Mr. Garrett made his home both in Joliet and Cleveland. He was born in England in 1849.

Col. W. G. W. Iaeger.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., July 15.—Col. W. G. W. Iaeger, aged eighty, the founder of the town of Iaeger, in McDowell County, and who was one of the largest land owners in the State, died here to-day. He was one of President Lincoln's warmest friends and did valuable service for the Federal Government in the West Indies during the war of the rebellion.

Obituary Notes.

CEPHUS FORSYTHE died at his home in Cambridge, Ohio, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was President of the Forsythe Coal Company, and leaves a large estate. His wife, one son, and one daughter survive him.

ADA HOFFMAN LE ROY, wife of Newbold Le Roy, cashier for Brown Brothers & Co., died from Bright's disease at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday, in her forty-fifth year. Mrs. Le Roy was Ada Hoffman Bates. Mr. Le Roy is a member of the Country Club, and lives at 524 Fifth Avenue and Bay Side, N. Y. The funeral will be from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 561 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday.

Appointed by Attorney General Cunneen

ALBANY, July 15.—Attorney General Cunneen to-day appointed James M. Barrett of Syracuse to be Assistant Deputy Attorney General in place of Richard R

YACHTS AT GLEN COVE

N. Y. Y. C. Fleet Will Rendezvous To-day for Annual Cruise.

Eastern Y. C. Will Join Cruise at New London—Noma and Kanawha Entered for Steam Yacht Race.

Glen Cove, on Long Island Sound, should present a handsome picture this afternoon when the fleet of the New York Yacht Club will assemble for its annual cruise. At 4:30 a meeting of the Captains will be held on board Commodore Frederick G. Bourne's flagship Delaware to decide upon the details of the runs, and the disposition of the navy cups, the Naval Alumni Association cups, the cups offered by the flag officers, and other cups. In the evening the fleet will illuminate, and to-morrow morning it will start on its first run, from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, a distance of thirty-seven miles.

A large fleet of steam yachts will make the cruise, including Commodore Bourne's Delaware, William B. Leeds's Noma, Henry H. Rogers's Kanawha, Frank J. Gould's Helenita, Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra, Lewis Cass Ledyard's Rambler, and Col. John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, on all of which large parties of guests will be entertained.

The feature of the cruise, of course, will be the daily races between Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia, which are competing for the honor of defending the America's Cup. The Reliance is now at New Rochelle, fresh from a burnishing at Erie Basin; the Columbia, which has been overhauled at the Morse Iron Works, left there yesterday, and the Constitution, which is having her underbody polished at the same docks, will leave there this morning. Other fast yachts which will race against each other are the sixty-footers Weetamoe, owned by Henry F. Lippitt, and Neola, owned by George M. Pynchon. There is close rivalry between these two yachts, and some good races were sailed between them last week at Larchmont, although the Weetamoe was victorious in all six. In the last race the Neola finished first, but her time was not taken, as she started ahead of the gun.

For the races from port to port no entries are necessary, and the time is taken of every yacht that crosses the line in her class and displaying her racing number on her mainsail. For the Astor Cups, however, to be sailed on July 23, regular entries must be made with the Regatta Committee. There are two cups, a thousand-dollar cup for schooners and a five-hundred-dollar cup for single-masted vessels and yawls.

On the following day the Owl and Gamecock colors will be rowed for at Newport, and on Saturday, July 25, the Eastern Yacht Club, whose fleet will join that of the New York Yacht Club at New London the day after to-morrow, will hold at Newport a special regatta, which includes a race for the ninety-footers, for which a cup has been offered by A. S. Rigelow.

On July 30, which date will mark the disbanding of the fleet, will be held the first race for the twenty-five-hundred-dollar gold Lysistrata Cup, offered this year by James Gordon Bennett as an international trophy, to be competed for without handicap or time allowance by steam yachts measuring over 150 tons. The course is triangular and sixty miles in length, and so far two entries have been received for the race. These are the fast Kanawha, owned by Henry H. Rogers, and the Noma, built this year for William B. Leeds. Both are twin-screw boats, and the Kanawha is 307 feet long over all, the Noma 282. Another new fast yacht which will compete is the Hanoli, which has just been completed and which was designed by Henry J. Gielow for Frank M. Smith. The Kanawha has proved her ability consistently to cover 20 miles an hour, the Noma went 20½ on her trial trip early in the season, and the Hanoli made the same time not long ago in an easy trial on the Sound.

The Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales—will follow the squadron runs as guests of Col. R. M. Thompson on the steam yacht Riviera, but as the Riviera will be unable to follow the rapid pace which will be set by the yachts in the Lysistrata Cup race, Admiral Sands, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, will place at their disposal for that occasion a torpedo boat destroyer.

The squadron runs of the fleet are from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, 37 miles; Morris Cove to New London, 39 miles; New London to Newport, 40 miles; Newport to Vineyard Haven, 37 miles, and from Vineyard Haven back to Newport.

SHAMROCKS IN STIFF BREEZE.

Masthead Runner Block Gives Way on Challenger During Sail-Stretching Spin.

Wind and sky and weather off Sandy Hook yesterday made it an ideal day for a race but Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer Fife were looking more for a gentle breeze to stretch the challenger's sails than for the fifteen-knot blow which greeted them yesterday morning. The new mainsail does not yet quite satisfy Mr. Fife, so Shamrock III. went out as far as Scotland Light, where Capt. Wringe jockeyed her about the Erin for the benefit of Sailmaker George Ratsey, who, with Designer Fife, sailed aboard the challenger.

When the new sail seemed to set better, the two yachts were sent off on a little spin. They went to Sandy Hook Lightship and back, a distance of eight miles, reaching both ways, and the new boat had the better of it by about two minutes. Nearing Scotland Light on the way back, a masthead runner block on Shamrock III. gave way and the trial was given up. A new block will be in place to-day, when Sir Thomas will have as guests on the Erin the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and it is hoped that the weather conditions will allow of a race.

The boats sailed off from Sandy Hook under lower sails only and got into a brush on the way, the new boat getting the better of it. They reached Scotland Lightship at 11:15 A. M., and jockeyed about till 11:45. When Designer Fife and Mr. Ratsey went on board Shamrock III. her mainsail was lowered and the battens removed. The sail has an outward curve on the leech like the Reliance's first and now discarded one.

Shamrock III. soon set sail again, and at 12:38 the two boats started from Scotland Lightship on a broad reach east-northeast in a strong west-northwest wind for Sandy Hook Lightship. Shamrock III. led at the start, and did not gain appreciably on the reach. They turned the lightship as follows:

Shamrock III.	1:51:00
Shamrock I.	1:58:45

Close-hauled for the beat back, the cup hunter began to put the yards between herself and the old boat. Her lee rail was fairly smoking through the froth, and she was flying over the short chop at a pretty gait. Nearing Scotland Lightship at 1:26, she was over two minutes ahead of Shamrock I. when the block gave way.

Sir Thomas went up the bay last night on the Erin to attend a dinner given by the New York Yacht Club to himself, Designer Fife, and Col. Nelli.

CUP YACHTS IN SHAPE.

Columbia and Constitution Ready for N. Y. Y. C. Cruise To-day.

The Columbia left the dry dock at the Morse Iron Works in South Brooklyn at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and started immediately under tow for Glen Cove. The twice triumphant defender is in fine shape, and with proper handling will make the Reliance hustle for first place.

As soon as the Columbia left the dock the Constitution was warped in. She was dry by 11:15, and her crew were already busy scouring her underbody, which, being somewhat foul, was in need of a cleaning. Nothing was needed by the yacht except cleaning and burnishing of her bronze underbody. The work was finished last evening, and the yacht will be put overboard early this morning and towed to Glen Cove in time to start in the New York Yacht Club squadron run from there to Morris Cove. Capt. Rhodes hopes that with her new suit and mainsail the Constitution will make a better showing against the Reliance and Columbia during the cruise than she has made hitherto.

Harlem Yacht Club Ladies' Day.

The Harlem Yacht Club will hold its second ladies' day at the club house at City Island on Saturday. The Entertainment Committee has arranged the following programme: At 4 P. M. the Race Committee will start the sixth and final race of the Swampscott dories, the course being triangular and in full view of the club porch. The following is a summary of points to date: Otto F. Schader, 14; Walter Sullivan, 12; Dr. Thomas A. Martin, 10; Franklin Sullivan, 9; Frank McDermott, 7; Frank Shea, 7. The Lark class will sail a match race over the same course as the dories, after which there will be a tub race, the finish to be at the sea wall, so as to enable the members and friends to view the race from the club grounds and float.

A supper will be served immediately after the races. During the afternoon and evening there will be dancing.

Senator Dryden Charters the Alcedo.

George W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia, through Thomas A. St. Johnston, yacht broker of this city, has chartered his steam yacht Alcedo to Senator John F. Dryden of New Jersey. The yacht is 200 feet long over all, 174 feet on the waterline, 24 feet 6 inches beam, 15 feet depth and 11 feet 6 inches draught. She was built in 1897 by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., has triple expansion engines and four Almy water-tube boilers.

Riverside Y. C. Annual Regatta.

The fifteenth annual regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday at Riverside, Conn. The races are open to all yachts enrolled in recognized yacht clubs, and already a large entry list is promised, including the Larchmont twenty-one-footers, the Charles Herreshoff one-design class, the New Rochelle, Manhasset Bay, and Horseshoe Harbor one-design classes, and the Indian Harbor sailing dories. The start is scheduled for noon. The Race Committee is composed of Charles P. Tower, Chairman; George T. Higgons, and Edwin Binney.

PHILADELPHIANS BEATEN.

Worcestershire Team Won the Game Against the Americans by 215 Runs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WORCESTER, England, July 15.—The cricket match between Worcestershire and the Philadelphians, which was begun here on Monday, was brought to a conclusion this afternoon in a victory for the home team by 215 runs.

The visitors made a desperate effort to stave off defeat, and in their second innings to-day N. Z. Graves and P. H. Clark made a splendid stand, and put on half a century apiece. The latter also batted in capital form, and was responsible for 6 wickets for 91 runs. The big first innings of Worcestershire could not be overcome, however, and the Philadelphians had to submit to the inevitable. The score:

WORCESTERSHIRE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Arnold, c. Le Roy, b. Clark	66	c. Le Roy, b. Clark	26
Bowley, l. b. w., b. Le Roy	28	b. Clark	50
H. K. Foster, b. Clark	53	b. Clark	4
Wheldon, b. Clark	10	c. Wood, b. Clark	11
W. B. Burns, c. Haines, b. Clark	2	c. Haines, b. Sharpless	20
Coffe, b. Le Roy	91	b. Le Roy	31
Gaukrodger, b. Crefar	49	c. Wood, b. Clark	10
A. W. Isaac, c. Morris, b. Graves	20	c. Haines, b. Clark	7
G. H. Simpson-Hayward, c. and b. Le Roy	19	not out	12
Burrows, not out	0	c. Morris, b. Clark	4
Martin, c. Jordan, b. Le Roy	4	c. Le Roy, b. Clark	9
Byes	12	Byes	15
Leg byes	9	Leg byes	8
Total	388	Total	206

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA. FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
F. Sharpless, b. Arnold	1	c. Hayward, b. Coffe	1
A. M. Wood, st. Gaukrodger, b. Hayward	7	c. b. Arnold	5
F. H. Bohlen, st. Gaukrodger, b. Hayward	5	b. Burrows	3
H. A. Haines, c. Foster, b. Arnold	18	b. Burrows	20
R. D. Brown, b. Arnold	0	b. Arnold	0
N. Z. Graves, b. Arnold	55	b. Arnold	50
P. H. Clark, hit wkt., b. Hayward	97	c. Arnold, b. Coffe	52
T. C. Jordan, b. Hayward	22	c. Isaac, b. Coffe	0
C. G. Morris, b. Hayward	47	c. and b. Arnold	3
E. M. Crefar, b. Hayward	17	b. Arnold	7
F. Le Roy, not out	9	not out	4
Byes	6	Byes	4
		Leg byes	2
Total	283	Total	145

Metropolitan League Cricketers Won.

The Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association, the two organizations under which the clubs in New York play their games, had a test of strength yesterday at Prospect Park, where the league team won a close game by 17 runs, after conceding its opponents a handicap of four men. The bowlers had the best of the play throughout the game and H. Peyer with 9 wickets for 32 runs, W. Adam with 5 for 10 for the league, and H. O. Wilkinson with 6 for 24 for the association all distinguished themselves. The totals were 94 and 77.

CHANGES IN FOOTBALL RULES.

The Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee explains its attitude in regard to the changes made in the rules for the coming season in a statement issued yesterday, which is as follows:

Before the committee first met this year it sent out a request to those directly interested in the sport of football and to those connected with the Boards of Control of athletics in various colleges and schools that they offer suggestions covering the future development of the game and opinions concerning modifications of the style of play and the revision of the rules. Many letters were received by the Rules Committee, including a communication in response to this request signed by some headmasters of schools, and the committee desires to express its thanks to those who kindly volunteered suggestions looking toward the solution of the problems that presented themselves this year. A widespread public sentiment was advanced in favor of such a change in the rules as may bring about more open play. It was further felt by the committee and their advisers that the rules should be so modified and the powers of the officials so increased as to eliminate to the greatest possible extent unsportsmanlike tactics, including slugging. With this view the committee decided upon the incorporation of two important changes. The first of these was the adoption of such a formation in midfield between the twenty-five-yard lines as would perhaps be the best development of that open style of play desired by so many. Since, however, it was impossible to predict the character of the play that might result under any specific modifications of the rules, the committee thought it desirable to retain the old style of play within each of the twenty-five-yard lines so that football experts and the public might have, during the coming season, opportunity to see the old and the new styles of play side by side, and to thus obtain practical demonstration of the effects of these changes to serve as a guide in further action for the following season. The enforced alteration of the style of play for different parts of the field should lessen the liability to injury sometimes charged to the steady pounding of one style only. The second general change has been the incorporation of rules that in some cases greatly increase the penalty for unfair tactics, and in others do away with all excuses for indulgence in certain rough plays, as, for example, the penalizing for less of armament, as, for instance, in the case of the headgear. To make sure that the wishes of the committee are carried out in this matter, the duties of the linesman have been enlarged and he has been made practically an assistant to the umpire, and has been given absolute power to deal with certain classes of fouls.

Polo by Squadron A Teams.

Two teams of pairs of the Squadron A polo players, designated as Freebooters and Wigwags, contested a match on the Van Cortlandt Park grounds yesterday afternoon, and the Wigwags were victorious by the score of 6 to 5. The players were: F. I. Hunt, D. N. Nichols, A. W. Putnam, H. D. Kip, and A. C. Smith, the latter taking the place of Kip late in the game. Two periods were played, and the goals were made by Putnam, 2; Nichols, 2; Kip, 1.

Rumson Polo Team's Close Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARBRIGHT, N. J., July 15.—The Rumson polo team defeated a team of freebooters in a close and spirited game here this afternoon by the score of 3½ to 3 goals. Four fifteen-minute periods were played. The line-up:

RUMSON.	FREEBOOTERS.
L. Mortimer, C. Behr,	R. W. Strohm, Jones.
2. Seward Barry,	R. K. Ross,
3. Irving Brokaw,	R. W. McClure,
Back, W. O. Lowe,	Back, F. S. Meeker.

Baseball To-day. 4 P. M. American League, Greater N. Y. vs. Detroit. Polo grounds, 155th st. and 8th ave.

TROUBLES IN BASEBALL

George Davis Enjoined from Playing with New York Team.

Injunction Proceedings Against Elberfeld Temporarily Off Until Argument Is Heard—Bowerman Fined.

Hostilities have been renewed between the rival major baseball leagues, which bid fair to bring about another war between the National League and the American League if the present difficulty as to the rights of certain clubs to the services of at least two prominent players cannot be quickly and amicably adjusted. The New York National League Club claims that it has a prior right to play George S. Davis on its team, while the Chicago American League Club is just as positive that it holds a binding contract with that player which will not expire until Oct. 1. The New York American League organization having secured the services of Norman Elberfeld by purchase and exchange from the Detroit American League Club, finds itself compelled to combat injunction proceedings brought by the New York National League Club, which also claims the right to play Elberfeld.

For some weeks past the pacific relations between the National and American Leagues, which have existed since the signing of the Cincinnati peace pact six months ago, have become strained to such a tension that they are almost severed, and each side has taken its grievance, real or alleged, into court, but up to the present time the American League seems to have the upper hand in the legal tangle.

Last week the New York National League Club secured an injunction restraining Elberfeld from playing for the local American League club. The order was made returnable yesterday before Justice Greenbaum, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and as the lawyers for the New York National League organization found it impossible to proceed on the original argument, Justice Greenbaum granted an adjournment until next Monday, and at the same time temporarily dissolved the injunction, so that Elberfeld can play for the New York American League Club during the remainder of this week.

Elated with the success of the local American organization, the Chicago American League Club's counsel obtained an order yesterday from Judge Thomas of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York restraining George S. Davis from playing ball with any other club than the Chicago Club of the American League. The order to show cause, and the restraining order are returnable on Aug. 6, so that the New York Nationals will be deprived of the services of Davis until that date at least. The injunction was granted on the ground that the Chicago Club holds a written contract with Davis for his services during the seasons of 1902 and 1903. Davis played with the Chicago Club during the season of 1902, but afterward repudiated his contract and signed with the New York Club of the National League for the season of 1903. The order was served on Davis at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. Before he accepted the service Davis denied his identity, and seemed to be nonplussed, but afterward he acknowledged that he was the party named in the order.

During the recent visit of the Pittsburg baseball team to the Polo Grounds Manager Fred Clarke of the visiting team and Catcher Frank Bowerman of the local club fought in the club's private office at the Polo Grounds, and Clarke received a blow on the face which caused one of his eyes to become discolored. The fight was the outcome of a statement made by Clarke to the effect that Bowerman had discredited the ability of Warner, another of the local club's back stops.

Neither of the combatants was in uniform at the time the row took place, and as it did not occur on the field during the playing hours of a game it was generally believed that President Pulliam of the National League would have no jurisdiction in the matter. The National League executive, however, announced yesterday that the occurrence had been brought to his notice by President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg club, and that he had inflicted a fine of $100 on Bowerman, which must be paid within five days. Bowerman will appeal the case to the Board of Directors of the National League.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Nationals Defeated Pittsburg in Interesting Fourteen-Inning Contest.

New York's Nationals won a hard-fought game of fourteen innings from the National League champions in Pittsburg yesterday, and now are 37 points behind the leaders in the pennant race. Chicago beat Boston 9 to 4, and St. Louis defeated Philadelphia 7 to 5, while the Brooklyn and Cincinnati teams had an off day, no game being scheduled for either.

The local Americans played very poorly in the third game of the series with Detroit at American League Park, and the visitors won very handily. Washington defeated St. Louis in a very close game, while double-headers were in order at Boston and Philadelphia. In the latter city the champions scored two victories over the Chicago players and at Boston honors were divided between the local and Cleveland teams.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues respectively:

New York, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 9; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 5.

Detroit, 7; New York, 4.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 7.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 2, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 11; Chicago, 7.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2, (second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Had Little Difficulty in Defeating the New York Team.

New York was soundly beaten by the visiting Detroit baseball players at American League Park yesterday by the score of 7 to 4. The local men played slovenly in the field, used poor judgment in coaching base runners at critical times, and were outbatted and outplayed generally. This, too, after the team had been strengthened by the return of Elberfeld at short stop. The enforced absence of this player for a few days evidently made him a little stale, as he did not appear to enter into the contest with his usual dash and accuracy. Mullin, who pitched for Detroit, was hit hard and frequently, but invariably the ball landed right into the hands of some of the fielders, so that New York's hits were kept down to nine, while the visitors made twelve off Wolfe and three off Chesbro, who pitched during the ninth inning.

Detroit scored a run in the first inning and another in the third, taking a lead at the outset which the local men were unable to cut down. In the fourth the visitors added two more runs to their score, and it was not until the latter half of this inning that New York made her first tally. The locals scored again in the seventh, but Detroit added another in the eighth, and after New York had tallied twice the visitors clinched the game by getting two men home in the ninth off Chesbro's delivery aided by Keeler's poor throw. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Barrett, cf.	1	2	2	1	1
McAlister, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Crawford, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Carr, 1b.	1	1	11	2	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Yeager, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1
Smith, 2b.	1	2	2	7	0
Long, ss.	1	1	2	1	1
Mullin, p.	1	3	2	6	0
Total	7	16	27	14	2

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	2	3	0	1
Elberfeld, ss.	0	2	2	4	0
Fultz, cf.	1	0	4	1	0
Williams, 2b.	1	2	3	3	1
Conroy, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0
McFarland, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0
Bemis, c.	0	0	3	4	1
Wolfe, p.*	1	1	0	2	0
Thoney, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	31	15	3

Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Batted for Wolfe in ninth.

Detroit	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	—7
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Detroit, 3; New York, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; New York, 10. Two-base hits—Mullin, (2,) Williams, Conroy. Three-base hit—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Barrett, McAlister, Crawford. Stolen bases—Carr, Long, Fultz, Conroy. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 1; off Wolfe, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; New York, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Mullin, 1. Struck out—By Mullin, 5; by Wolfe, 2. Passed ball—Beville. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

PHILADELPHIA WON TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The champions and Chicagos played two games here to-day, and the local team won both. Bender and Plank were in fine form and kept the visitors' few hits scattered. Patterson and Owen were hit freely, the latter retiring in favor of Altrock. Scores by innings:

										R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	—7	5	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	4	6	0	.	—11	14	4

Batteries—Patterson and Slattery; Bender and Powers.

SECOND GAME.

										R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0
Philadelphia	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	.	—5	9	2

Batteries—Altrock, Owen, and Slattery; Plank and Powers.

BOSTON WON AND LOST.

BOSTON, July 15.—Boston won from Cleveland, 4 to 3, and lost, 4 to 2, in two exciting games here to-day. The first went ten innings. Ground rules limited hits to three bases. In the first game Boston won when Young scored Criger with a drive into the crowd. Hughes was retired in the second inning.

In the second game all the runs resulted from errors. These misplays contrasted with the most brilliant fielding. Flick, Lachance, and Collins excelling. Flick went into the crowd and got Freeman's long hit. Both Winter and Bernhard were at their best. Bradley led both teams at the bat. Scores by innings:

											R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—4	9	2
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3	11	1

Batteries—Young, Hughes and Criger; Joss and Bemis.

SECOND GAME.

										R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2	7	3
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4	5	3

Batteries—Winter and J. Stahl; Bernhard and Bemis.

WASHINGTON, 2; ST. LOUIS, 1.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Washington and St. Louis played an exciting game to-day, in which the former excelled in batting and the latter in fielding. The locals broke the tie and won the game in the last inning on two tremendous drives with no one out. Selbach and Coughlin were put out of the game for arguing with the umpire. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2	5	3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	0

Batteries—Patten and Kittridge; Powell and Kahoe.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	40	27	.629	Detroit	34	34	.500
Philadelphia	43	30	.589	Chicago	32	36	.471
Cleveland	36	32	.545	St. Louis	29	37	.439
New York	34	32	.515	Washington	21	49	.300

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Detroit in New York.
St. Louis in Washington.
Chicago in Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

In a Contest of Pitchers Mathewson for New Yorks Superior to Doheny for Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 15.—Pittsburg went down before New York to-day in a sensational fourteen inning baseball game, in which the New Yorks made a nine-inning rally for 3 runs, making the score 3 to 2 in their favor. Pittsburg came to bat in their half of the ninth and made one run, and the scores were then even. Nothing was done after this until the fourteenth inning, although both sides had many opportunities to score. Fine work by Doheny and Mathewson prevented any run getting in the fourteenth, New York took on a batting streak which netted three runs, and the game was won.

Bowerman was accorded a chilly reception when he appeared at bat for the first time, although the noise subsided quickly and turned into cheers when he placed a neat single into right centre and again when he made his second hit on his second turn at bat, both hits being clean. Half a dozen policemen were place around the diamond as the New Yorks went to bat in their half of the ninth inning. They were brought forward to protect Bowerman, whom the management feared the rooters would mob on account of his trouble with Fred Clarke during the Pittsburg team's recent trip to New York.

The winning runs in the fourteenth inning were made by the weakening of Doheny. McGann batted a single to left. The next two batters were struck out. Babb went to first on called balls. Dunn made a hit to right and McGann scored. Bowerman hit to left and took two bases, scoring Babb and Dunn. The locals got Smith, Beaumont on bases in their half of the inning, but Mathewson put the remaining batters out. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Beaumont, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	1	3	6	0
Brain'd, 1b.	1	1	9	2	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Ritchie, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Smith, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	2	5	1
*Kruger	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	10	42	26	1

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
VanHaltren, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
McGann, lf.	1	1	1	2	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Bresn'n, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0
Babb, ss.	1	0	4	2	0
Dunn, 2b.	2	3	2	1	0
Bowerman, c.	0	3	11	1	0
Mathewson, p.	0	1	2	7	0
Total	6	12	42	20	4

*Batted for Doheny in fourteenth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Schring, Leach, Smith, Dunn, Bowerman. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Bransfield, Mathewson. Stolen base—Beaumont. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 6; off Mathewson, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Babb. Struck out—By Doheny, 4; by Mathewson, 11. Time of game—Three hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CHICAGO, 9; BOSTON, 4.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The local baseball team won easily to-day by batting Pittsburg hard, stealing bases, and taking advantage of all the visitors' misplays. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
Chicago	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	.	—9	15	0
Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4	7	5

Batteries—Taylor, Raub and Kling; Pittinger and Moran.

ST. LOUIS, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—A two-base hit by Ryan in the eighth inning with two men on bases gave St. Louis two runs, which won the game to-day. Clarence Currie, who started to pitch for the local team, lasted only three and one-half innings. Murphy, who succeeded him, did much better. Mitchell, who pitched for Philadelphia, was very erratic, three wild pitches being charged against him. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	.	—7	9	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—5	8	3

Batteries—Murphy, Currie, and Ryan; Mitchell and Roth.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	50	23	.685	Brooklyn	35	35	.500
New York	49	23	.646	Boston	29	42	.364
Chicago	43	28	.606	St. Louis	27	49	.300
Cincinnati	36	34	.514	Philadelphia	23	50	.305

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R	H	E
Jersey City	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	.	—8	12	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	—5	11	4

Batteries—McCann and McManus; Hardee and Toft. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

AT NEWARK.

	R	H	E
Newark	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	.	—5	10	1
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3	7	2

Batteries—Pardee and Shea; Leroy and Laporte. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R	H	E
Providence	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—6	9	3
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	2

Batteries—Jones and Diggins; Mills and Fuller.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Rochester	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	.	—12	8	5
Providence	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5	10	4

Batteries—Gettig and Fuller; Terkes and Diggins. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

American Association Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 13; Indianapolis, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 8; Louisville, 6.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Columbus, 4.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Toledo, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 2; Syracuse, 1.
At Albany—Albany, 1; Utica, 0, (10 innings.)
At Gloversville—Binghamton, 2; A. J. & G., 0.

MR. SULLIVAN'S NEW POSITION.

New York Athlete Appointed Director of Physical Culture at St. Louis Fair.

James E. Sullivan of this city has been appointed Director of Physical Culture for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis next year. This department is one of the seventeen at the World's Fair.

Mr. Sullivan was Assistant Director of Sports at the Paris Exposition in 1900, where he personally looked after the interests of the Americans with success. At the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo the following year he was again in charge, acting in the capacity of Director of Athletics.

Mr. Sullivan has been actively interested in athletics for the past twenty-five years. As a competing athlete he won considerable fame in the seventies and early eighties, since which time he has held many positions requiring experience in and knowledge of athletics, and the games he has officiated at as referee and in other capacities would figure in the thousands.

He is at present Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, Director of Athletics at the Champdin Summer School, a member of the Physical Education Society, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, Warren Athletic Club, Jersey City Athletic Club, Newark Bay Yacht Club, and several other clubs in the vicinity of New York where particular attention is given to active competition among the athletes.

He is also an honorary member of the Olympic Club of San Francisco and ex-President of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York. As President of the latter body he was instrumental in the establishment of public playgrounds in New York, in which he is still an enthusiastic worker. Being President of the Metropolitan Association, he was a prominent factor in securing the concession of Moscomb's Dam Park for a public athletic field for the athletes of New York.

President Liginger will call a meeting of the A. A. U. Olympic Games Committee, which will meet at St. Louis Aug. 10, to take the preliminary arrangements for the programme for the Olympic Games to be held in connection with the Fair.

The members of the A. A. U. Olympic Committee are Walter H. Liginger, Milwaukee; James E. Sullivan, New York City; Edward E. Babb, Boston; Bartow S. Weeks, New York City, and John O'Connor of St. Louis.

Automobile Race Meet Officials.

Officials for the automobile race meet on the Empire City track on July 25 have been announced as follows: Referee—A. R. Pardington, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association; Judges—George Isham Scott, Automobile Club of America; Lawrence Abraham, Long Island Automobile Club; C. Arthur Benjamin, Syracuse Automobile Club; Timers—B. M. Butler, Automobile Club of America

ODOM'S MOUNTS ALL WON

Jockey Was First on Young Henry, Andy Williams, and Irascible.

Nameoki, at Odds On, Took the Sailing Stakes at Brighton Beach—Steeplechase Riders Hurt.

For the time being, which may be taken as meaning the term during the present good fortune of Jockey George Odom lasts and is backed up by the present excellent form of that skilled race rider, patrons of the Brighton Beach track have available a system of "beating the races" which yields far better returns than any "system" of gaming that has been devised since Tod Sloan was the fashion. The method of procedure is simply to back Odom's mounts, and a very considerable proportion of the crowd that witnessed the racing at Brighton Beach yesterday returned from the track convinced that they had discovered the royal road to wealth, for Odom was at his best then, and every mount that he accepted in the course of the afternoon was returned a winner. Odom rode and won with three horses, two of these being Young Henry and Andy Williams, from the stable of Alex Shields, both of these horses starting at good prices, while the third winner was Irascible, from the stable of Julius Fleischmann.

Some of the followers of the new system seemed inclined to find fault with the price laid against Irascible, 4 to 5, but Odom was excused for this one occasion, as his other winners were 7 to 1 and 4 to 1, respectively.

The single stake race on the card was the Atlantic, with selling conditions, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, in which Frank Farrell's Nameoki, ridden by Gannon, was the post choice at 2 to 1 on, in a field of seven runners. The short price against Nameoki induced many bettors to seek better returns for their wagers by picking horses to run second or third, and as the three placed horses were in just about the order of the betting, this race was a complete triumph for the backers. Bob Murphy, the second choice, made the pace until well into the stretch, where Nameoki went on from second place and, easily outrunning Bob Murphy in the final furlong, won with a lot in hand. Bob Murphy getting the place by five lengths from Midshipman, a one to two equal third choice.

In the last event, for maiden three years old, Irascible was out galloping in front all the distance and won, hard held, by four lengths from the 150 to 1 chance Hyland, who ridden by Lenz, surprised his owner as much as he astonished the crowd by getting up in the last few strides and beating Polite for second money.

The handicap steeplechase brought out a field of twelve fair jumpers and made a pretty contest, though it produced more accidents than the average, as three of the twelve riders who took part in it were injured. After Bob Alone led for a little more than a mile and a quarter, Fox Hunter, the favorite, and Valdez, the second choice, went to the front together, Valdez drawing away at the end winning, ridden out by two lengths. Rose of Sharon, ridden by Johnson; John Ruskin, ridden by H. S. Wilson, and Kufa, ridden by Tweedy, fell at various points in the race, and the riders latter were collected by an ambulance, Tweedy, who had several ribs broken, was taken to the emergency hospital at Coney Island, but Wilson, with a broken collarbone, and Johnson, with a liberal allowance of cuts and bruises, chose to remain in their respective stable quarters and be treated. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902 or 1903; selling allowance; scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth.

Odom's br. h. The Regent, 5, by Regent—Rosalco-Royal Gem, 103 pounds, (McCarter)..... 1
Stout's Albany Girl, b. f., 3, 89, (Creamer) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2
John E. Castle's Mary Worth, b. f., 4, 105, (G. Cochran,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 3
Time—1:49. Won ridden out, by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Bushy and Revelation, (coupled as the Mexican Stable's entry,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2; Doctor Chapin, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1; and Bob Murphy, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $2,910. Winner trained by Frank Weir.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a furlong.

Alexander Shields's Young Henry, b. h., 5 years, by Henry Young-Volanderra, 124 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2..... 1
M. J. Cavanaugh's Flying Buttress, b. c., 4, 107, (Gannon,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
H. R. Schaffer's Demurrer, ch. h., 5, 112, (Redfern,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—1:48 4-5. Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Short Gun, 15 to 5 and even; Rosetint, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1; St. Finnan, 12 to 5 and 9 to 10; Slidell, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Illyria, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, and Wealth, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,045. Winner trained by W. Shields.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; six furlongs.

Frank Farrell's Nameoki, b. c., by Basseltawyer-Dahlia, 102 pounds, (Gannon,) 1 to 2 and out..... 1
J. L. Holland's Bob Murphy, b. c., by Grey Friars-Little Pearl, 105, (O'Neill,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 5..... 2
Perry Belmont's Midshipman, b. c., by Top Gallant-Oconia, 104, (Hicks,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 3
Time—1:16. Won handily by a length, five lengths between second and third. Dusky and Revelation, (coupled as the Mexican Stable's entry,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2; Doctor Chapin, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, and Bob Murphy, 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, also ran. Value to the winner, $2,910. Winner trained by Frank Weir.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a furlong.

Alexander Shields's Irascible, br. c., by Masterman-Volante, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5..... 1
Frank Clarkson's Hyland, br. c., 111, (H. Lenz,) 150 to 1 and 30 to 1..... 2
W. D. Sullivan's Polite, ch. f., 106, (Gannon,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:49 1-5. Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third. Sentinel, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1; Pennyweight, 100 to 1 and 20 to 1; Sea Lee, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2; Coogne, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Wyefield, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, and Semper Vivax, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $860. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; six furlongs. Petra, 112 pounds; Ascension and Red Damsel, 115 each; Bisecta, Eva Russell, Midnight Chimes, Gonsalo and Neither One, 108 each; Virgin Gold, 107; Courtmaid, 105; Interval, 104; Lou Fair, 103; Mary Street, Effie Sheppard, Our Nugget, Ankle, Dinkie and Caledonite, 102 each, and Salvatella and Show Girl, 97 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Interval, Ascension, Bisecta, Midnight Chimes, Gonsalo, Neither One, Mary Street, Salvatella, and Show Girl.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Weather Clerk, 122 pounds; Ben Strouse, 119; Florizel, 116; Hot Air, Lady Knightsbridge, Ben Eder, Florida, 109; Hilarious, Ben Brush, Ben Howard, Ben Ali, Ben Frost, Ben Holladay, Ben Strouse, Ben Eder, Ben Howard, Ben Ali, Ben Frost, Ben Holladay, 106 each; Ben Brush, 103; Ben Howard, 100; Ben Ali, Ben Frost, Ben Holladay, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the short steeplechase course, about two miles.

J. E. Widener's Valdez, b. h., 5 years, by Wadsworth-Frederica, 147 pounds, (Ray,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 1
Truman Hitchcock, Jr.'s Toxhunter, ch. g., 4, 148, (C. Green,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 2
The Queen City Stable's Woolgatherer, b. g., 5, 156, (Gallagher,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—4:56 2-5. Won ridden out, by four lengths; four lengths between second and third. Howard Grats and Kufa, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, (coupled as Willet's entry;) Memorist, 50 to 1 and 15 to 1; Bob Alone, 40 to 1 and 12 to 1; Hillcrilla, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Ohnet, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1; John Ruskin, 50 to 1 and 15 to 1; Mystic Shriner, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, and Rose of Sharon, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, also ran. Kufa, John Ruskin, and Rose of Sharon fell and did not finish. Value to the winner, $850. Winner trained by A. Davis.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs.

Alexander Shields's Young Henry, b. h., 5 years, by Henry Young-Volanderra, 124 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2..... 1
M. J. Cavanaugh's Flying Buttress, b. c., 4, 107, (Gannon,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
H. R. Schaffer's Demurrer, ch. h., 5, 112, (Redfern,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—1:18 4-5. Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Short Gun, 15 to 5 and even; Rosetint, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1; St. Finnan, 12 to 5 and 9 to 10; Slidell, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1; Illyria, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, and Wealth, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,045. Winner trained by W. Shields.

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Time—1:16. Won handily by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third. Dusky and Revelation, (coupled as the Mexican Stable's entry,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2; Doctor Chapin, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, and Bob Murphy, 10 to 1 and 3 to 5, also ran. Value to the winner, $2,910. Winner trained by Frank Weir.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a furlong.

Alexander Shields's Irascible, br. c., by Masterman-Volante, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5..... 1
Frank Clarkson's Hyland, br. c., 111, (H. Lenz,) 150 to 1 and 30 to 1..... 2
W. D. Sullivan's Polite, ch. f., 106, (Gannon,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 5

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks active and weak.

Money unchanged, 3 per cent.

Yesterday's stock market was a demoralised affair from the opening of business up to the last hour of trading, when there developed some evidences that reason was regaining its sway and that not all the people in and out of the financial district were losing their senses or were altogether blind to the bargains that were offering. In the early dealings there was a rush to sell that seemed to be prompted largely by necessity—the necessity of protecting commitments elsewhere or of selling out ere margins were wholly exhausted. Prices dropped sharply, and in some cases precipitately, to new low records, with active stocks down 2 and 3 points each, and with an extreme break of over 50 points reported in St. Louis and San Francisco-Chicago and Eastern Illinois certificates. This of course signified nothing short of demoralization, and for a time that actually is what prevailed. Happily not all the capitalists and investors of the country are overextended, and to them the market yesterday largely owes its salvation. Their buying, while not on a generous scale, was nevertheless sufficient in volume ultimately to stem the tide of liquidating sales as well as sales for the short account, finally rallying the market after one of the most disastrous days since the memorable panic of May 9, 1901.

It is scarcely necessary to seek any new reason or explanation for the heavy liquidation seen all day in the market. The prime reason has been for some time and now is ever present, to wit, the trouble in the money situation, howsoever it has been precipitated—whether by undue speculation, overproduction of securities not yet digested, or unwholesome syndicate undertakings. Nor did it need to impress this trouble the announcement made yesterday that the Union Pacific Company had borrowed $10,000,000 for eighteen months for the use of which it will be obliged to pay 6 per cent. If Lake Shore, it Burlington, and if other great corporations could obtain their money at no less a figure, it was not reasonable to suppose that Union Pacific would be favored. The, to Wall Street, unpleasant feature is the fresh evidence that corporate borrowings seem to be becoming greater rather than less. Clearly, while this persists speculative Wall Street cannot hope for easy money, if, indeed, it can hope for any at all.

When the history of the present decline shall have been written—if ever that be—it will no doubt not lightly pass over the doings of some of those "captains of industry" who, by reason of recent developments, seem likely to be relegated to the ranks, there permanently to remain. Under the glorious and benevolent leadership of these gentlemen, it will be recalled, the services of many skilled bootblacks, waiters, cab drivers, and the like (to say nothing of other and more influential and intellectual recruits) were enlisted, with the result that the country was treated to a speculative debauch like unto nothing ever before seen here. Men who but a few years before had scarce the wherewithal to maintain themselves in decency were shortly strutting about in the possession of fortunes. Steam yachts were put into commission, country houses were erected, and employment once eagerly desired was given up. The lucky ones were basking in the sunshine of their prosperity.

The reverse of the shield is now seen. There is a paradise lost. The one-time buyers of railroad properties at exorbitant figures are content to let some one else do the buying—are fortunate, indeed, if they are not forced into selling. As for their humble followers, the most of them are back in their old walks of life and labor, sadder and wiser men. The lesson has been a hard one; but few shrewd observers doubted that it would not have to be learned. The happy thing in the situation is that, though demoralising to the individual as such, the country at large has not been hurt or disturbed. Which but shows how sound are fundamental conditions.

Generally the news of yesterday was favorable, but to none of it was any attention paid. Nevertheless it must be clear that neither the investment nor the speculative element can forever ignore the excellent prospects for the crops, now appearing, and the continued very large earnings on every side reported. The London investors who yesterday took some 50,000 shares in this market seem to have a better appreciation of these things.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	½	Read. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. pf.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Con. Gas.	½	Texas Pacific	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1½	N. C. & St. L.	10
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nat. Enc. & S. pf.	5
Am. Ice pf.	1	Nat. Starch pf.	1
American Express	2	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. H. & L.	¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	¾
Am. Ice.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	1½	Nor. Pac.	5
Am. Snuff pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	5
Am. Tobacco pf.	10	Pac. Mail	8
Am. Woolen pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Anaconda	1¾	North American	2½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	12
B'klyn R. T.	2½	Pacific Mail	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas	6½	Penn.	½
Chi. & E.	5	Penn. R. R. rcts.	½
Canada. South.	1	P. C. C. & St. L.	1
Ches. & O.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	2
C. G. West	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
C. G. W. 1st pf.	2½	Ry. St. Sp.	2½
C. G. W. 2d pf.	1½	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	8
C. M. & St. P. pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Rens. & Sar.	4
Chi. Un. Trac.	2	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2½
C. C. C. & St. L.	2	Rock Island	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Rock Island pf.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	2½	Rubber Goods	2½
Del. & H. C. & I.	2½	Rubber Goods pf.	2½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Cons. Prod.	1½	St. L. S. W.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
Del., L. & W.	6½	Sloss-Sheffield	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Southern Railway pf.	½
Det. South.	½	Tex. Pac. land tr.	½
Det. South. pf.	1	Third Avenue	2
Det.	1½	Tol. Ry. & L.	1½
Dist. Sec.	1½	Tol. St. L. & W.	1½
G. R. & A.	1½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	1½
D. S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	½
General Electric	6½	Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	½
Hocking Valley	2½	U. S. Express	4
Hocking Valley pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Int. Power	1½	U. S. R. & C.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	3	U. S. R. & C. pf.	1½
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	1½
Kan. City So.	½	U. S. Steel	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
L. E. & W.	5	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Long Island	6½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2
Louis. & Nash.	1	Wabash	1
Met. Securities	5	Wabash pf.	2½
Met. St. Ry.	2½	West. Un. Tel.	½
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1½	West. N. Y. & P.	20
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Mex. Cent.	½	Wis. Central	½
Mex. N. A. pf.	2	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Missouri Pacific	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	3½	Cht., R. I. & P. col.	
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	3½	tr.	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	3½	Col. F. & I. conv.	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Nat. R. R. of M. 4s	1½
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	N. Y., L. E. & W. Col.	1
Del., M. & M. 1. s.	2	Ore. Short Line 4s	1
1½s	2	So. Ry., M. & O. col.	
Dist. Sec. 5s	1½	4s	1½
new deb. B.	1	U. S. Steel s. f. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2½	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	2
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1	Wabash deb. B.	2½

There were no advances.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 15	1,193,034
To date this year	88,006,744
Corresponding date last year	95,490,012

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 15	$3,540,000
To date this year	$364,769,450
Corresponding date last year	$519,421,900

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Municipal Gas Company of Albany.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Croscup and Sterling Company.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Consolidated Car Heating Company.
Huntingdon and Broadtop Company for dividends on common and preferred stocks.
Tennessee Copper Company.
Torrington Company.—Books close for dividend on common "A."

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad preferred stock.

THE BREAK IN STERLING.

The break in the exchange market which began on Monday and carried the price of sterling exchange down to below par yesterday has a far greater significance than merely to show that for the present, at least, the gold export movement is over. Although the export of $30,000,000 in gold since last April had been accomplished with hardly any appreciable effect on the money market, direful predictions were heard last week as to what would happen when domestic exchange on New York fell, and money would flow out of New York to the West at the same time that the surplus was being depleted by gold exports. Since last week, however, there has been a sharp advance in rates for money on time, with the result of bringing out a large volume of loan bills, the appearance of which has forced the break in the exchange market. In other words, the gold export movement and the strength of the sterling market have been dependent on the cheapness of money here. With the first real rise in rates and the growing conviction that there will soon be plenty of use for money at home the exchange market breaks, putting the factor of gold exports, temporarily at least, entirely out of the question.

The suddenness and extent of the break cannot, however, be attributed entirely to the finance bills which have been brought out by the rise in rates for time money. So far this week London has been a large buyer of securities in this market on balance, to the extent of no less than 100,000 shares, and bills drawn against these newly acquired credits have been plentiful since the beginning of the week. The weakening in the price of cotton and cereals has also stimulated the export demand, and shipments of grain for the first three days of this week have been heavier than for some time; and while there has not been any very marked increase in the volume of commercial bills, the supply taken together with the loan bills and the bills drawn against London's recent purchases of stocks, has been sufficient to meet the demand for remittance.

NORTHERN SECURITIES.

The Directors of the Northern Securities Company yesterday declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable Aug. 3 to stockholders of record on the books of the company on that date.

The first dividend paid on Northern Securities was 1 per cent, Feb. 1, 1902. This amount was paid each quarter until February, 1903, when 1¼ per cent was paid. The dividend declared yesterday will therefore be the seventh quarterly dividend to be paid on the stock and the third one at the rate of 1¼ per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT 5S.

Apropos of the visit of Secretary Shaw to President Roosevelt, it is pointed out that there are approximately $19,000,000 United States Government 5s due Feb. 1, which the Secretary of the Treasury has power to anticipate.

In some well-informed quarters yesterday the talk was that if actual stringency develops in the money market here this anticipation may be made by the Secretary, and that this matter will be discussed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Shaw.

MARGINS PROMPTLY PUT UP.

One of the developments of the day that impressed not a few brokers was the change in the spirit of their customers. Lately when called upon for margin customers invariably have given orders to sell. Now they are putting up promptly. "This," said one influential broker, commenting on the matter, "is not only our experience, but the experience of other large houses. It ought to be significant."

THE MARKET'S BOTTOM.

Even in these troubled times Wall Street is not without its facetious individuals, as witness this conversation overheard in an elevator.

"The bottom seems to have fallen out of the market," said the first speaker.

"Don't worry," said the second, "They seem to be able to dig up a new bottom whenever they want to. I wish I could dig up margins as easily."

NO BONDS AT CONCESSIONS.

It was reported from Chicago yesterday that one of the principal National banks here had recently been pressing offers to sell high-class bonds at largely reduced prices, as compared with a few weeks ago, in Chicago financial circles. This, however, is officially declared to have no foundation, in fact. It is further declared that no circular has been issued by the bank in question offering any high-class securities under ruling market prices.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

The event of the week was the purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of a half interest in the Clairton furnace and steel plant of the Crucible Steel Company of America, which furnace reduces the tonnage of steel available in the open market of the Central West.

The halt in the buying movement in nearly all branches of the iron and steel trades continues. So far as foundry pig iron is concerned the action of the associated Southern furnaces does not appear from present indications to have stimulated buying, which is not surprising in view of the fact that other producers had already arrived at the basis of $13.50 for No. 2 Birmingham, and had, in fact, gone below it, and since have been making further sales at $13. The labor situation at Birmingham is unchanged, and it seems likely that some banking of furnaces will begin this week. It is interesting to note that an unsuccessful effort was made at the meeting of the Southern furnaces to reach an agreement not to sell to consumers who have undelivered orders in the books of the members of the association. It is certainly a crying shame in the trade that contracts are so lightly repudiated on the first sign of a declining market.

The situation in Bessemer pig is the Central West is interesting. It is understood that, based upon the prospective consumption, the leading interest will not alone require the entire tonnage which its furnaces produce, and the iron it has purchased in the open market, but will also have to cover a deficit, even assuming that all the delinquent iron is delivered. Should it be found necessary to start the one Bessemer steel plant now undergoing repairs then the deficit will be considerably increased.

Chicago reports that further commitments for rails for 1904 have been made. They aggregate about 300,000 tons and include the St. Paul, Harriman, and Santa Fé orders. The Harriman work is divided between the Illinois and the Colorado mills. From Cincinnati comes the report that the Tennessee Company has secured an order for 30,000 tons of rails for delivery during 1904 from the Louisville and Nashville Road, while it appears that an American mill has secured a Canadian order for 10,000 tons with an additional quantity pending, in competition with European producers. On the other hand, the report is confirmed that the Clark road purchased some weeks since 10,000 tons of German rails, Pacific Coast delivery.

There are rumors of some large sales of steel billets, but these cannot be confirmed. The market is easier, and lower prices are being made by plants who are trying to market a moderate surplus above own requirements.

Little is being done, generally speaking, in finished material. Chicago reports a large sale of car axles, and Pittsburg notes a good order for pipe. Structural material is dull. Iron bars show some weakness in nearly all markets.

The condition of old material has been very unfavorable to sellers for some time past. In some sections it has been well-night unsalable, and sellers have been lowering nominal quotations rapidly without attracting interest. Offerings on the part of the railroads seem very heavy.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway:

10 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 179.
7 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 210.
20 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 261.
5 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 273.
100 shares Bay State Gas Company, $50 each, ¼.
$5,000 Bay State Gas Company income bonds, $1,000 each, 3¼.
200 shares American Coal Company, $25 each, 205.
$300 New York Athletic Club 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due November, 1908, 95½.
5 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 275¾.
1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100 each, 80.
10 shares Federal Bank, $100 each, 100.
10 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 231.
14 shares Federal Bank, $100 each, 100.
$2,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal (Pennsylvania Division) first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1917, coupons March and September, accrued interest from March 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 124½.
5 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, $100 each, 54½.
25 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 105.
$500 City of New York 3½ per cent. registered corporate stock issued for the construction of rapid transit railroad, due 1952, accrued interest to be charged to purchaser, 99½.
15 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 167½.
15 shares Federal Bank, $100 each, 100.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Advance of 50 cents a ton in the price of lead reported from Joplin, Mo., the price now being $52 a ton. Price of zinc unchanged at $40 a ton.

Negotiations said to be practically closed for the purchase by a French and Belgian syndicate of $4,000,000 of oil lands in Ohio and other States.

Organization in Louisville, Ky., of the Strike Insurance Company.

Price of crude petroleum at Beaumont, Texas, fallen to 42 cents a barrel, a drop of 38 cents a barrel within the last thirty days.

Standard Steel Car Company to spend about $500,000 enlarging its plant at Butler, Penn.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $246,824,299; balances, $10,732,802; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,150,-861.

Money on call in London, 1⅝@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅛@2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was lower. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.86⅝@4.86⅞; cables, $4.87. Commercial bills were $4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95 and 95¼@95 9-16; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par and 5c premium. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium, bank $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 25c discount; selling, 37½c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2c premium; telegraph, 4c. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, July 16.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says that at first yesterday money was in brisk demand. Afterward it was abundant. The discount market was quiet and the tone was a shade firmer.

Gold was still in strong demand on French account, and hardly any was available. No operations in gold were reported at the Bank of England. During the week ended last evening the receipts and withdrawals of gold at the Bank of England exactly balanced.

The Stock Exchange was inactive in most departments yesterday, the uneasiness in regard to the New York situation checking business. Consols, after dullness, closed above the lowest points touched in the course of the day, but 1-16 lower than on Tuesday, at 92 5-16 for cash and 92 7-16 for the account. Transvaal 3s fell ⅜. Home rails were flat and all lower.

American rails were very weak and closed flat, with a considerable fall all around. Canadian Pacifics fell 2¼.

Foreigns showed little movement. The general mining market was lifeless, with few changes in prices. South Africans, after dullness, closed rather more cheerful.

The price of spot silver was unchanged at 24⅝d. per ounce. The forward price was 1-16d. lower, at 24⅝d. per ounce. The closing was fairly steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15.—The demand for money in the market to-day lessened. There was much satisfaction that the Transvaal loan installment had been met without recourse to the Bank of England.

On the Stock Exchange the depression in Americans created a bad impression and produced a general disinclination to operate. Consols weakened, but partly recovered. Americans opened weak, many stocks being at the lowest for this year. They reacted further, but then steadied. Business was trifling, and the closing was irregular.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92 5-16; consols for account, 92 7-16; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 65½; Atchison preferred, 91; Baltimore and Ohio, 84; Canadian Pacific, 123¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 36⅝; Chicago Great Western, 18; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 144; De Beers, 18⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 26¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 82; Erie, 31; Erie first preferred, 66⅝; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 130; Louisville and Nashville, 109; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20⅝; New York Central, 117; Norfolk and Western, 64¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 23¾; Pennsylvania, 61⅝; Rand Mines, 10¾; Reading, 24⅞; Reading first preferred, 41⅛; Reading second preferred, 33¾; Southern Railway, 22⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 88¾; Southern Pacific, 46⅝; Union Pacific, 78½; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 25⅛; United States Steel preferred, 79½; Wabash, 22¼; Wabash preferred, 40¾.

Bar silver quiet, 24⅛d per ounce.

Money, 1¾ to 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅜ to 2 7-16 per cent.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at is 3 31-32d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.10; Lisbon, 28.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 15.—Stocks opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but later prices were weaker and trading became inactive. The market closed calm. Rio Tintos lost seven points.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

BERLIN, July 15.—The New York quotations of yesterday exerted a depressing effect on the Boerse to-day. Canadians were two points lower. Coal shares were actively traded in at rising prices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates for short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—The money market was quiet, without material change. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4⅝@5¼ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, par@25 cents premium. Clearings, $26,003,447; balances, $2,850,880. The foreign exchange market is weaker in tone.

The stock market did not decline so much here as in New York. Amalgamated was freely sold down to 48¼. Tamarack, in dropping to 85, touched a new low price, from which, however, it subsequently made a partial recovery. Mohawk sold as low as 37½. Osceola was down to 50, Mass to 15½, Centennial to 18, and United States to 18⅝. Some of these stocks received moderate support at intervals, but the buying power was extremely limited. The metal market in London showed a slight improvement at the close, but not enough to have any influence upon the share situation.

American Telephone softened another fraction, to 128, with the selling quite heavy; the rights were quoted as low as 5⅛. United Fruit was again under pressure, but did not drop below 101½. Two of the best houses on the Street were buyers of Massachusetts Gas on its decline, which carried its price off to 36¾. The Dominion issues were neglected and without material change.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
980	Atchison	65⅝	63½	63½
410	*Atchison pf.	94¼	91¾	92
62	Boston & Albany	250	245	247
2	Boston & Maine	170	160	160½
16	Boston & Providence	298	298	298
50	Cal. R. & Y.	136	136	136
17	Fitchburg pf.	135	135	135
250	Massachusetts Electric	24	24	24
45	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	83	82	82½
115	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190¾	190¾
48	Northern (N. H.)	168	168	168
45	Old Colony	202	201	201
110	Pere Marquette	83½	82	83½
24	Pere Marquette pf.	79	78	78
100	Rutland pf.	30	30	30
670	Union Pacific	77¼	75¾	76
5	Union Pacific pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
172	West End	96½	96½	96½
51	West End pf.	106½	106½	106½

TELEPHONES.

602	*American	128½	128	128¼
4,120	American rights	5 5-16	5¼	5⅜
55	New England	135	135	135
80	Western	13	13	13
20	Western pf.	90	90	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	73	74	74
300	Am. Pneu. Service	4½	4½	4½
2,911	Am. Sugar	116¾	115	116
76	Am. Sugar pf.	118½	118	118½
10	Am. Woolen	9	9	9
637	*Am. Woolen pf.	72½	71	71
5	Edison	240	240	240
94	*General Electric	171	161¼	161¼
2,265	Massachusetts Gas	37⅜	36¼	36¾
270	Massachusetts Gas pf.	77¾	77	77
136	Pullman	190½	187	190
5	Swift & Co.	108	108	108
1,077	United Fruit	102	101¼	101¾
435	*United Shoe Machine	43	40¾	40¾
382	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	29½	29	29
5,101	U. S. Steel	27⅞	25	25
845	U. S. Steel pf.	77¾	76	76

MINING.

530	Adventure	4¼	4	4
210	Allouez	5 1-16	6	5
7,011	Amalgamated	49¼	48¼	49
40	Arcadian	2	2	2
65	Atlantic	9	9	9
200	American Zinc	9	9	9
313	Bingham	24	23¾	23¾
300	Bonanza	55c.	50c.	50c.
45	Calumet & Hecla	431	425	425
365	Centennial	16½	15¾	15¾
25	Central Oil	7	7	7
2,050	Copper Range	48	47½	47⅞
16	*Daly-West	40	40	40
620	Dominion Coal	97¼	97	97¼
10	Dominion Coal pf.	113	113	113
550	Franklin	5¼	5	5
100	Granby	4	4	4
400	Guanajuato	1	1	1
100	Isle Royale	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Mass	5⅝	5	5⅛
148	Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾
550	Mohawk	37	37	37
80	Monnat & Boston	80c.	80c.	80c.
150	Old Colony	75c.	75c.	75c.
430	Old Dominion	11¼	10¾	11
454	Osceola	61	50¼	50½
125	Parrot	19	18¼	18¾
140	Phoenix	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Quincy	97	95	97
20	Rhode Island	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Shannon	9	9	9
870	Shannon	10	9	9¼
100	Tamarack	93	85	85
455	Trinity	5	4¾	5
825	U. S. Coal & Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,958	United States	19¼	18¾	19¼
785	*Utah	39	38¾	39
250	Winona	3	3	3
115	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼

British Columbia, 3 bid; 4 asked.
*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid. §First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—It was undisguisedly a day of anxiety in the local financial circles. There seemed to prevail an almost indescribable apprehensive feeling that some direful development was overhanging the situation. The feeling before the opening was nervous, and of course the fresh outburst of liquidation in such standard stocks as Pennsylvania and United Gas Improvement did not alleviate the timidity. Taking everything into consideration, however, it can be said that the local market put up a much greater exhibition of inherent strength than would have been reasonably expected in the circumstances. The pressure was only severe in the arbitrage shares, with the exception of United Gas. American Cement was off ½, Cambria Steel ¼, Cambria Iron ½, Consolidated Lake Superior ⅜, and the preferred ¾; Electric Storage Battery 3; Huntingdon and Broad Top preferred ½, Lehigh Valley 1⅜, Philadelphia Electric ⅜, Philadelphia Company 1, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 1, and United Gas 3½. The late rally did not produce much change in prices, only a few stocks participating.

Total sales, 53,983 shares and $75,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
162	American Railways Co.	45	45	45
357	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
400	Atchison	63¾	63	63¼
80	Cambria Iron	47	46½	46½
3,711	Cambria Steel	23½	22	22
160	Colorado Fuel	59½	59½	59½
3,270	Con. Lake Superior	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
2,200	Con. Lake Superior pf.	10¾	10	10¾
435	Elec. Co. of America	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Elec. Storage Battery	60	60	60
1,150	Erie	30½	29¾	30
10	Finance Co. pf.	106½	106½	106½
200	Hunt. & Broad Top	29	29	29
29	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	54½	54½	54½
55	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24¾	24¾	24¾
1,855	Lehigh Valley	39¼	38¼	39¼
5	Lehigh Navigation	66¾	66¾	66¾
25	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¾	10¾	10¾
55	Nesquehoning Val. R.R.	51¼	51¼	51¼
4,202	Pennsylvania R. R.	60	59	59¾
306	Penn. R. R. receipts	58¾	58	58
188	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
4,246	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,845	Philadelphia Co.	40½	39¾	40
300	Philadelphia R. T.	15	15	15
5	Railways Co. gen.	3½	3½	3½
11,500	Reading	24 3-16	23⅝	24 3-16
100	Reading 1st pf.	40½	40½	40½
330	Susquehanna Steel	1¼	1 1-16	1 1-16
50	U. S. Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,875	United Gas Imp. Co.	84	81	82¾
235	Union Traction	44½	44¼	44¼
12,600	United States Steel	27⅝	25	26¼
150	Warwick Steel	4 13-16	4¾	4¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The local market was devoid of special interest except the easier tone in Seaboards, due to weakness in New York.

Money on call was at 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 5,188 shares of stock and $73,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,550	Seaboard Ry. com.	20	20	20
2,130	Seaboard Ry. pf.	35	34⅞	35
1,500	United Rys. & El. com.	11	11	11
8	Bank of Baltimore	116	116	116

BONDS.

$1,000	Seab. Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
11,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc.	63½	63½	63½
20,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s	86	85¾	85¾
500	G., B. S. Brew. 1st	48½	48½	48½
32,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s, con.	93	92¾	92¾
5,000	Cons. Gas 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼

CINCINNATI MERGER OFF.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—On account of legal obstructions it is announced here to-day that the negotiations for the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia to take over the gas, electric light and traction interests of Cincinnati and vicinity are all off. There have been frequent conferences here and at Philadelphia recently on the proposed merger, which also included one of the oldest and strongest national banks and a newly organized trust company, but the parties in interest here to-day say that it has just been found impossible under existing conditions, including the different charters, to make the deal.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in the curb market was characterized yesterday by a continuation of the weakness displayed on the first two days of the week with a further lowering of prices throughout the list as a consequence. Standard Oil, on more active trading than there has been in some time, sold down to 635, as compared with Tuesday's closing of 645, while smaller losses were recorded in American Writing Paper preferred, Northern Securities, Havana Tobacco common, Royal Baking Powder preferred, American Can preferred, and White Knob Copper. Comparatively few issues were traded in, and activity was displayed only for a few moments here and there.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES were even more active than on the two previous days. The first sale was made at 87¾, a loss of ¾ from Tuesday's final sale. After selling as low as 86 the stock recovered at the close more than a point, the final trade being made at 87½, a net loss of ¾. It was learned at the office of the Northern Securities Company that the gross earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, including the earnings of the proprietary companies, amounted to $151,654,601, an increase for the year of $18,449,873. A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., the third dividend of this amount to be paid, was declared yesterday payable Aug. 3 to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books close July 23 and reopen Aug. 4. The declaration of the 1¼ per cent. dividend did not aid materially in changing quotations for the stock.

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STORAGE POWER.—A proposition for a reorganization of the Storage Power Company is being made to the stockholders of the company. Full details are not yet obtainable, but the plans are said to include an assessment of $1 a share. A more detailed statement will, it is said, be ready in the course of the next few days.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
510	American Can	5	5	5
900	American Can pf.	41¼	41	41
2113	Am. Writing Paper pf.	13¾	13½	13½
100	Amberger De Lamar	9¾	9¾	9¾
5,700	Bay State Gas	¾	5-16	5-16
200	British Columbia Cop.	4	3¾	3¾
100	Fuel Oil Power	25½	25½	25½
3,100	Givens Consol. Cop.	20½	20¼	20¼
300	Havana Tobacco	34½	34	34
110	Inter. Mer. Marine	4½	4¾	4½
100	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	*17¼	\

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 15, 1903.

$100— Tex & Pacific—	Nat R R of Mex
1st gu 4s	1st pr lien 4s
$5,000	89½	10,000	76¼
20,000	89¾	N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s
12,000	89¾	5,000	96
7,000	90	5,000	96¼
5,000	90⅛	15,000	96
Adjustment 5s	L & col 5½s
5,000	89½	10,000	85
2d inc	Coast L 6s	5,000	87
5,000	82	Registered
5,000	82½	1,000	85½
Tex & Pac land gr 5s	N Y O & W ref 4s
5,000	100½	4,000	66½
5,000	100	Nor & W con 4s
T C & I div 5½s	1,000	95
5,000	97⅛	5,000	95¼
11,000	97⅛	5,000	97½
10,000	97⅛	North Pac 4s
10,000	97	5,000	100½
Third Ave 1st g 5s	10,000	100¼
5,000	100½	15,000	100⅝
Union 1st gu 4½s	4,000	100¼
5,000	102	Oregon Short L 4½s
Ulster Co & R 1st, stamped, gtd	& partic
1,000	100⅝	$4,000	90
Un R R P gen 4s	5,000	90¼
10,000	83⅛	11,000	89⅞
Canada Southern 2d	3,000	90
7,000	106	5,000	90¼
Cent Pac 1st gu 4s	Penn conv 3½s
5,000	103½	20,000	104¼
5,000	103¾	14,000	104
1,000	103¾	2,000	104¼
1st ref 4s	Reading gen 4s
37,000	72	10,000	94¾
2d inc 4s	5,000	94¾
5,000	42	1,000	94¾
Chic & E Ill con 5s	5,000	94¾
5,000	119	5,000	94
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	5,000	94½
1,000	99¾	R & Saw P R R 1st gu 4½s
2,000	99⅝	10,000	81¾
1,000	99¾	St L & San F R R
1,000	99¾	Consolidated 4s
1,000	99¾	20,000	81¾
1,000	99¾	10,000	81
1,000	99¾	St L S W n 1st 4s
1,000	99¾	5,000	80
Chi & E Ill gen 6s	15,000	89½
2,000	114½	Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s
Chi, M & St Paul	6,000	76¾
C & P Div 6s	South Pac 4s
1,000	111	2,000	84
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	10,000	84
1,000	100⅝	10,000	84¼
10,000	100⅝	3,000	84¼
1,000	100⅝	10,000	84⅜
Chi, R I & P R R	Southern Ry, M & O col 5s
1,000	73½	2,000	81¾
5,000	73¾	2,000	81¾
5,000	73¾	1,000	81¾
5,000	73¾	Stand R & T 6s
5,000	73¾	2,000	45
5,000	73¾	Texas & Pac 1st 5s
5,000	73¾	2,000	115
1,000	73¾	Third Av con 4s
5,000	73¾	1,000	94¾
5,000	73¾	5,000	94
5,000	73¾	Tol, St L & W 4s
5,000	73¾	5,000	74½
Chi, R I & P R R	Union Pac 1st 4s
5,000	73¾	5,000	102⅜
5,000	73¾	5,000	102⅜
5,000	73¾	5,000	102⅜

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Gen. A. C. Barnes Buys Lenox Avenue Apartment Houses—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of 70 Maiden Lane by the Northern Insurance Company.

Sol. Stern, as broker, has sold the new eight-story fire-proof elevator apartment house, known as Chester Court, at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on plot 85 by 100.11. The buyer is Gen. Alfred C. Barnes. The purchase is purely of an investment character, involving no element of trade. The property was sold by the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company, which bought it as plaintiff in foreclosure proceedings last week on a bid amounting to $240,110.

Amos F. Lamphear has sold for G. E. Orcutt the seven-story apartment house 142, 144, and 146 East Twenty-seventh Street, on plot 60 by 100.

John N. Golding has sold for Jacob Flashner to J. Woodward Haven 100 East Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 85. Mr. Haven will occupy the house after alterations have been made.

The Bureau of Social Requirements, Mrs. Ledyard Stevens manager, has sold for Theodosia Ruggles Hatch to James A. Glover the dwelling 36 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 102.2. Mr. Glover will occupy the house.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Realty Improvement Company the five-story limestone and brick American basement dwelling 272 West Ninety-first Street.

P. A. Geoghegan has sold for the Haubner estate to Paul Westphal 304 and 306 West Thirty-sixth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, three and four-story brick buildings, on plot 46 by 98.9. The buyer will use the premises for manufacturing purposes.

The New York Magdalen Benevolent Society has sold to the House of the Holy Comforter its property at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a three-story brick building, on plot 100 by 125.11 by irregular lines to 125.11. David Stewart was the broker in the deal.

The Stuart estate has sold 2,200 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a five-story flat, 32 by 75.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 418 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 81.9 and irregular. The same firm has sold to Herman Fischer, for improvement, 196 and 198 First Avenue, southwest corner of Twelfth Street, 46.1 by 100; also, to Abraham Bergan and Jacob Jacobs, 208 East Third Street, a five-story tenement on lot 22.7 by 106.

John Salomon has sold the six-story building 30 Suffolk Street for a Mr. Kirsh to J. Herzog.

Abram Bachrach has sold the four-story brick building 196 Avenue C, southeast corner of Twelfth Street, on lot 27.8 by 62.6.

Huppert & Bernstein have sold, through Trauerman & Goodman, to a Mr. Sauerstrum, the property 616 Fifth Street.

Jacob Cohen has sold 325 East Ninth Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Second Avenue, a six-story tenement 45 by 68.11 and irregular. The buyer gives in part payment 317 and 321 East Eleventh Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.3.

Gustave Roos reports that he has sold for A. Schwartzler a three-story brick flat on One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, just east of Webster Avenue.

McQuay & Co. have sold for Mary E. Kerrigan the two-story brick dwelling at the southeast corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, on lot 30 by 84.

William A. White & Sons have rented for the Whitehall Realty Company to Elias Mouse the building 19 West Street; also for Mary Strong Robinson to G. Cameron the dwelling 46 West Tenth Street, and for the Zabriskie estate to Julius Hilborn the store 98 Fulton Street.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Bayard Realty Company the store and basement in the new eleven-story building completed at 324 and 326 Broadway, southeast corner of Spring Street, for a long term of years, at a total rental of about $100,000. The lessees are a combination of silk manufacturers, headed by the firm of Belding Brothers & Co.

The Louis Becker Company has leased the dwellings 554 and 556 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street for Justice Rufus R. Cowing.

The holdings of the estate of the late William M. Ryan at 11 and 13 Chambers Street have been transferred to Dr. Samuel V. Abel, who represents a syndicate headed by Sire Brothers. Dr. Abel is also the buyer of 1 Chambers Street, northwest corner of Park Row, sold in April by the Bischoff estate.

The transfer recorded on Monday affecting the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-second Street, "Eugene H. Pomeroy, as referee, to Theodore E. Tack," covered only a one-fourteenth interest in that property, not a one-fourth interest, as was reported in this column on Thursday.

Thomas P. Fitzsimmons has leased for the estate of Phillips Weeks the four-story private dwelling 131 West Forty-first Street for twenty-one years at a total rental of $34,500 to C. C. Shayne, who intends altering the same for business purposes.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

686 and 688 Lexington Avenue, west side, 57.1 west of Fifty-sixth Street, 52.1 by 80, two four-story stone-front dwellings; partition sale, to the defendant, G. A. Goldsmith..... $35,700

21 and 23 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings; partition sale, to the same defendant..... 61,300

102 and 111 East Seventy-third Street, north side, 138 feet east of Park Avenue, 42 by 102.2, two four-story stone-front tenements; partition sale, to the same defendant..... 80,000

By Samuel Goldsticker.

567 and 569 Eleventh Avenue and 902 West Forty-third Street, being the southwest corner, 50 by 125 and irregular, three-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to Duncan Edwards..... 27,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

185 to 199 Beach Avenue, east side, 174.5 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100.5 by 65 by 147.9 by 68.3, three three-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to H. F. Sanford..... 24,714

7 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 248.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to plaintiffs, C. de F. Field and others..... 17,000

By John N. Golding.

Twenty-third Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 50 by 100, vacant; trustees' sale, to T. J. Dengler..... 2,100

Property of Orlando M. Harper, at Northport, consisting of dwelling and barns on a tract of about sixty-seven acres, with a shore frontage of 2,180 feet on Long Island Sound; trustees' sale to Max Marx..... 14,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Frank Hendrick, referee, 37 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 270 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 16.9 by 100.5, three-story apartment house. Due on judgment, $56,634.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, James W. Osborne, referee, 159 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 215 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,468.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. Weaver, referee, 58 West Sixty-ninth Street, 300 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 25 by 100, vacant; Garden Street, north side, ascending the foregoing on the west, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, on each of the foregoing, parcels.....

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Raphael Tobias, referee, 2,178 Hughes Avenue, west side, 67 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 24 by 94, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,042; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 455 Cherry Street; for a three-story brick stable; 25.5 by 80.11; E. O'Brien of 218 Washington Street, owner; J. Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 60 feet east of Broadway; brick sewage building; 26.10 by 54.8; J. W. Sanford of 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; R. H. Colline of Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 338 West Seventy-first Street; for a four-story brick dwelling; 25 by 85; J. O'Brien of 641 Sixth Avenue, owner; G. Kuster of 338 West Seventy-ninth Street, architect; cost, $21,000.

No. 30 Henry Street; for a six-story brick tenement with stores; 25 by 67.10; Pinkiman & Levin of 846 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, owners; Sam Schlissler of 26 Park Row, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 231 to 237 Second Avenue; for two six-story brick tenements with stores; 53.6 by 80.3 and 85 by 80.3; Louis Sandstein of 1,123 Second Street, owners; Sam & Sandstein, architects; cost, $60,000.

Jackson Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Garfield Street; for three two-story frame dwellings, 26 by 45; Charles Kraak, Clarence Avenue, owner; E. Sterling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $12,000.

Myrtle Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; for a three-story brick factory; 50 by 65; Serafino Pergali of 2,200 Arthur Avenue, owner; Charles Clark of 109 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 58 Nassau Street, to five-story brick offices; O. Kane and another, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., owners; Frederick E. Turnbull of 424 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 52 East Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Mutr. Stone; R. B. Marks of 302 East Fourth Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 621 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Smith, Stoner & Tyrie of 100 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, owners; E. Sanabon of 202 East One Hundred and Second Street, architect; cost, $800.

Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, southwest corner, to three-story brick bachelor apartments; J. Greenberg of 50 East Houston Street, owner; Kurtzer & Hants of Spring Street and 1st Ewing, architects; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 635 and 637 West Forty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick factory; C. E. Baird of 49 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; H. J. Jacobs of 302 Broadway, architect; cost, $700.

No. 21 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners; D. MacCall of 1,036 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

No. 424 Park Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners; D. MacCall, architect; cost, $200.

No. 181 Orchard Street, to two five-story brick tenements with stores; A. Mitenheim of 494 Pearl Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 32 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,711 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement with stores; H

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Time of trains and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 5:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and "Empire State Express," stop at 125th St. and will arrive at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:35, A. M., Troy 6:20 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:01 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:00.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—FAST EXPRESS. Makes few stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:40 P. M., Troy 6:20 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—"BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 20th via L. S.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lighted. Parlor cars.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 5:40, Troy 6:20 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. Due Chicago 7:30 A. M.
5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 20th hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Chicago 2:45 P. M. Arrive Grand Central Depot, Chicago 3:00 P. M. sharp, next day.
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. 26 hours to Chicago via North Shore. Daily.
7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Cleveland.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL MAIL. Limited. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 25 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Sunday only. ‖Saturday only.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Litchfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:40 P. M. Sunday at 9:00 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains marked with † stop at Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 107, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 32 Union Sq. W.; 275 Columbus Av., 152 West 125th St.; Grand Central Station, 125th St. and Park Av.; 4 Court St., Brooklyn; 366 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, B. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—"BOSTON SPECIAL." 4 hours 50 min. Due Boston 11:50 A. M.
12:00 M.—"CHICAGO LIMITED." 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 20th via L. S.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lighted. Parlor cars.
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NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Foot of West 42d St. Lve. W. 42nd St.
7:00 A. M. Way Train ..... 6:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Day Express to Oswego ..... 8:00 A. M.
*4:15 P. M. Liberty Express ..... 9:15 A. M.
5:00 P. M. Mail & Express ..... 4:00 P. M.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.
Through Cars to Oswego, Richfield Springs, Norwich, Cooperstown, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Vancouver, B. C.
Ticket Office, 1 Liberty St., South Ferry, 9 Astor House, 257, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,354 Broadway; 125 Fifth Av., 32 Union Square, West 125th St., 125 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 B'way, Williamsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. H. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING R.Y. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

Daily—Washington ..... 8:30 A.M. Buffet
Daily—Washington ..... *10:25 A.M. Buffet
Daily—Washington ..... *11:25 A.M. Diner
Daily—Washington ..... *12:25 P.M. Diner
Daily—Washington ..... *1:00 P.M. Diner
Daily—Washington ..... *2:00 P.M. Diner
Daily—Washington ..... *3:00 P.M. Diner
Daily—Washington ..... *4:00 P.M. Buffet
Daily—Washington ..... *12:00 Night Buffet

*Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Except Saturday. Ferry connections from Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 9 Astor House, 257, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,354 Broadway, 125 Fifth Av., 32 Union Square, West 125th St., 125 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 B'way, Williamsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago Limited ..... *12:01nt.
Pittsburg ..... *12:01nt.
Columbus ..... *1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg Limited ..... *2:00pm. Limited
Pittsburg Limited ..... *4:00pm. Limited
St. Louis ..... *10:00am. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis ..... *12:01nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis ..... *10:00am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis ..... *3:00pm. Buffet
Pittsburg ..... *11:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg ..... *12:00nt. Buffet

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Except Monday.

Ticket offices, 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway; 5 Astor House; 32 Union Square West; 157 West 125th St.; 245 Columbus Av.; 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 3 Court St., Brooklyn; 1,365 Third Av., 1,942 Third Av., Bronx; 239 B'way, Williamsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, 42d St. Station, 10 min. later, and 125th St., N. R., 20 min. later. Return—Arrive at Franklin St. Station, New York, 42d St., N. R., 20 min. later than departure from Albany.
7:00 A. M.—(2) Syracuse & Rochester Exp.
8:30 A. M.—(2) Rochester & Buffalo Exp.
10:00 A. M.—(2) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
12:00 M.—Chicago Express.
1:00 P. M.—Chicago Limited, for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
2:45 P. M.—(2) Rochester & Buffalo Exp.
3:30 P. M.—(2) Fast Mail for Hudson River points & Albany.
4:00 P. M.—(2) Rochester, Buffalo, Cleve. & Chi.
5:00 P. M.—(2) Syracuse & Rochester Exp.
6:00 P. M.—(2) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
7:00 P. M.—(2) Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
11:30 P. M.—(2) Albany Night Express. Sunday, 12:00 Night.
(1) Stops to receive passengers from Fulton St. Station, Brooklyn. (2) at 11:20 A. M., (3) at 12:50 P. M., (4) at 12:35 P. M. Tickets at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination. Westcott Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.
E. H. SMITH, General Manager.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CETRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time given is South Ferry five minutes earlier than Church below).

MASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—9:00, (7:15 Easton Express) 11:30 A. M., 4:00, (3:15 P. M. Easton Express) 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 4:00, 6:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:00 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—9:00, 9:40 A. M., 12:40 (Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—10:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M., 12:00 Night. Sundays, 10:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—12:00 M. Saturdays only.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SIDE PARK—9:00, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:40, 4:00, 5:00, 6:30, (11:30 Wednesdays and Saturdays only). P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—READING TERMINAL—4:25, 7:00, 7:40, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:12, 10:15 night. Sundays, 4:25, 7:00, 7:40, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 Night.

PHILADELPHIA—MARKET STREET—11:25, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:12, 10:15 night. Sundays, 11:25 A. M., 12:15 night.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—*4:00, 8:25, 10:00, 11:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville only, 12:30 P. M. Reading, Pottsville only, 4:00, 10:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From C. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, 9:00, 10:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:30 A. M., 4:00, 5:00 P. M.

*From Liberty Street only. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk and Lehigh Valley.

Offices, Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 9 Astor House, 257, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,354 Broadway, 125 Fifth Av., 32 Union Square, West 125th St., 125 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 B'way, Williamsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
6-27-1903.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. R. (Daily, except Sunday.) Sunday passenger, 413 Fifth Av.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. B'klyn
Manch Chunk Local	7:10 AM	7:10 AM
Buffalo Express	*7:45 AM	*10:10 AM
Black Diamond Express	*10:40 AM	*10:40 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12:30 PM	*12:30 PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	*3:10 PM	*3:10 PM
Easton Local	3:10 PM	3:10 PM
Chicago Limited	*4:10 PM	*4:10 PM
Chicago Express—Wabash Exp.	*7:25 PM	*7:25 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN		

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 196, 261, 256, 263, 1234 and 1366 Broadway, 182 343 Fulton St., Union Square, 156 and 158 Columbus Ave., 125 West Fulton St., 4 Court St., 1 Nevins St., Brooklyn, and Ft. Pulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world. Leave Desbrosses-Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M. " " Desbrosses St. Pier..... 9:40 " " " West 22d St..... 9:00 " " " West 129th St..... 10:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and Connecting Night Steamer for Troy and the North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at office of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-Day outings: West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Unexcelled Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 2:45 P. M.) W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 3 P. M.) 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 3:30 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 2:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M. For all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 40 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 7 P. M. (Extra Saturday, ONTEORA.) Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from Pier 43, 1:30 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by autos, and Malden. Connections—Catskill Mountain Boston & Albany and Ulster & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis, Summit, Haines Corners and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.
Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE, NEWBURGH, and NEW YORK, week days, except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 6:00 P. M. Saturdays at 5:00 P. M. from foot of West 129th St. (N. R.). Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., at 8:00 A. M. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

For NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., ST. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 28, North River, foot of Warren st., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamer PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 29, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 4:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Newport, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Steamer CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Steamer Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

RICHARDS-PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot 31st St., E. R., 7 P. M. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., 12 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., 9:30 A. M. Str. CITY OF LOWELL, foot 31st St., E. R., 10:15 A. M. returning, due New York 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier, Pilot St., E. R., foot Market St. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. Wed. G. PAYNE 7 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays, 9 P. M. Str. C. H. NEVIN steps foot St. 31st St. 20 minutes after leaving Pier 11 E. R.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS all lines at 167, 261, 275, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 3 Park Place, 263 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 275 W. 125th St., 1,216 Fulton Street, New York; 4 Court, 360 Fulton Street, 360 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 70th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and West. Low Rates. Excursions: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display. Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken
K.Wm.II...July 21, 4 PM Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 11 AM Kronprinz...Sept. 8, 8:30 AM
Kronprinz...Aug. 4, 11 AM K.Wm.II...Sept. 15, 6:30 PM
K.Wm.II...Aug. 25, 7:30 AM Kaiser...Sept. 22, 10 AM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
NOT FEET—19,500 TONS—30,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS JULY 21, AUG. 25, SEPT. 22.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier, foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen...July 16, 2 PM Karlsruhe...Aug. 13, Noon
Lahn...July 23, 11 AM Bremen...Aug. 20, 2 PM
Friedrich, July 30, 10 AM Lahn...Aug. 27, 2 PM
Barbarossa, Aug. 6, 10 AM Friedrich, Sept. 3, 2 PM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Bremen Piers 3, Hoboken; N. J.
Koenigin Luise, July 25, 3 PM Koenigin L., Aug. 29, 11 AM
Main...Aug. 15, 11 AM Hohenz'n, Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohenz'n, Aug. 29, 11 AM Prinz Oct. 24, 11 AM
Prinz...Sept. 26, 11 AM Main...Nov. 14, 11 AM
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.
BERMUDA.
Delightful 10-Day Ocean Trips.
July 15, Aug. 1, 15, 29, Sept. 12, 26, etc.....$44.50
NEW FOUNDLAND, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MINNE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip.....$38.50 July 22 Aug. 5
10-day trip.....$75.00 July 28 Aug. 12
15-day trip.....$100.00 July 30 Aug. 8
And many other pleasant Summer Tours. Independent Tours Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-screw Express and Passenger Service.
P. Bismarck, Jul. 16, 10 AM Moltke...Aug. 6, 4 AM
Patricia, July 18, 11 AM Waldersee, Aug. 8, 4 AM
Deutschland, July 23, 8 AM Pretoria...Aug. 13, 2 PM
Bluecher, July 25, 8 AM Patricia...Aug. 15, 9 AM
Pretoria, Aug. 1, Noon Bluecher, Aug. 20, 3 PM

NORWAY

also RUSSIA, SWEDEN, etc.
Grand cruise during AUGUST and SEPTEMBER by fine palatial steamer
Princess Victoria Luise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers Robbins, N. R.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
is the most delightful short sea trip out of New York

Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and NORTHERN QUEEN sail Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Resorts. Send for Booklet.

As unsurpassed sea voyage of nearly eight hundred miles.

Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1290 Orchard.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world. Leave Desbrosses-Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M. " " Desbrosses St. Pier..... 9:40 " " " West 22d St..... 9:00 " " " West 129th St..... 10:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and Connecting Night Steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

JOY LINE

ONLY $2.00
New York to Providence.
First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28, East River, foot of Catharine St.
Telephone: 800 Orchard.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR BOATS.

Leave Pier 14, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days, except Saturdays, 3:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.

MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 5 P. M., FOR ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 14, E. R. (new,) daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

EXCURSIONS.

"The New York World's Fair."

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. Exhibition extraordinary. A band of Genuine Hindoo Jaggiers. Elfa and Deutschland. The Dairy. Boating. Bathing. Bowling. Billiards. Fishing.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:

Cortlandt Street pier 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00 P. M.

East 23d Street, 9:45, 10:36, 11:36, 1:45, 3:15, 4:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.
Including admission to all attractions.

Newport, $1.50 EXCURSION

SUNDAY, JULY 19TH

L. I. R. R. Special Express train with parlor car will leave foot E. 34th St. N. R., 9:20; L. I. City, 9:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., 9:35; Bedford, 9:40, and East New York, 9:45 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the elegant steamer

"CITY of WORCESTER"
2 hours in Newport.

Tickets on sale commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.

STATEROOMS

Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 42D ST., North River, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. "THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St. Ferry, Hunters Point, 5:20, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days, H. R. R. A.), 1:10, 1:40, 3:10, 3:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 P. M.

Leave East 34th St. Ferry 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St. Ferry, Hunters Point, week days, 9:40, 11:40, 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40, 10:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:20, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Direct Daily Outings, (except Sunday) from Cortlandt St. Pier,
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex).....8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" " West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 6:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL

ROCKAWAY BEACH
OCEAN GOING STEAMERS
Gen'l Slocum
Grand Republic
West 129th St., 9 A. M.
West 22d St., 9:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
Battery Loc., 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
Leave Rockaway, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50c.
Floating Roof Garden every evening except Friday

PATTEN LINE

50c—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
50c—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—50c.
Highland Beach—Pleasure Bay.
AND ALL NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS.
LV. W. 12TH ST., 8:45, 11 A. M., 3:40 P. M. SATURDAYS, 8:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:40 P. M.
LV. BATTERY, 9:20, 11:50 A. M., 3:10 P. M. SATURDAYS, 9:20 A. M., 1:20, 3:10 P. M.
LV. LONG BRANCH, 1:10 A. M., 3:30, 4:45 P. M.

MAUCH CHUNK,

SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO
EXCURSION JULY 19th
via New Jersey Central
ROUND TRIP TICKETS.
Adults, $1.50. Children, 75c.
SWITCHBACK TICKETS, 50c ADDITIONAL
Special train from Liberty Street Station, 8:30 A. M. South Ferry, 8:20 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL.

Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., 8:30 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Newburgh 6:30 P. M. Round trip to West Point or Newburgh, 75c. Round trip to Mt. Beacon, $1.00.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly built, of Honduras mahogany, lighting, accurate, durable, cushions by Decker, est. 1860. 108 East 9th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WALTER C. RAYLIES and RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL, as trustees under the last will and testament of THOMAS E. THAM, deceased, plaintiffs, against JULIUS KLUG, defendant.

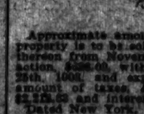
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and known by the seventy-seven numbered 2,076 Fifth Avenue, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street with the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue; and running thence westerly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-three feet and five inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-eight Street and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five feet to the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue; and thence northerly along the said westerly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-three feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

The above-described land being part of and lying in the Block designated as Block Number 1,729 in Section Number 4 on the map entitled "The Land Map of the City of New York," prepared by the Board of Taxes and Assessments under authority of Chapter 849 of the Laws of 1880 and Chapter 386 of the Laws of 1882.

Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.



Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $27,090.85, with interest thereon from November 24th, 1902. Expenses of sale, $250.00, with interest thereon from June 25th, 1903, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $2,125.65 and interest.

Dated New York, July 14th, 1903.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 49 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy14-3awsw Tu8 Th&sat

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av.—The particular shop for bargains in genuine old "COLONIAL," "CHIPPENDALE" and other ORIGINAL productions; unlike other establishments, no goods are sold for a price, but must be sold. Remember, 156.

Pay highest prices for old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleisman, 207 8th Av.

LOANS.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulhol

HEAVY SLUMP IN STOCKS

New Low Records Established for Many Active Shares.

RALLYING MOVE AT THE CLOSE

Many Rumors in Wall Street as to Causes of General Weakness—George J. Gould Expects Another Year of Prosperity.

Wall Street was treated yesterday to a small-sized panic in the stock market when, under the pressure of urgent liquidation and selling for the short account, prices broke badly through the list with new low records established practically everywhere. In the active stocks declines ranged from two to six points each, while in inactive issues there were such extreme breaks as 15½ points in General Electric, 6¼ in Lackawanna, 8¼ in Long Island, 10 in Nashville and Chattanooga, 20 in Westinghouse Manufacturing, 19¾ in Nickel Plate second preferred, and 53½ in St. Louis and San Francisco-Eastern Illinois certificates. All told, total dealings for the day ran well beyond the million-share mark.

The demoralization in the market appeared almost at the outset of trading, when, in continuation of the heavy selling movement that had developed on the day previous in the Standard shares heavy and seemingly urgent liquidation again showed. This in turn spread to other parts of the list and notably to the Steel Trust shares, which for some time have held up well under what was understood to be syndicate support. In the trust issues there was very extensive trading, more than 100,000 shares of the common stock and 31,000 shares of the preferred being dealt in, each breaking over two points to the lowest prices ever recorded for them except in the May-9 panic of two years ago. Not unnaturally the heavy selling in those stocks caused much uneasiness and distress because they are so widely held, and led to various reports of this banking house and that being in trouble. Thereupon the weakness spread to yet new parts of the list, especially when leading Standard Oil as well as Morgan stocks showed signs of positive weakness. Finally the whole market broke, as set out in the declines above, and was saved only from an out-and-out panic by united and substantial support put in by the larger banking and investment interests. The close was well above the low for the day, with the recovery in progress when the market closed.

Undoubtedly some of the late buying was stimulated by knowledge of the fact that, following similar action taken some months ago, a committee of leading bankers in the last few days had made an examination into the affairs of practically all the financial institutions of the city, and as a result had pronounced them in eminently satisfactory condition. It is only true, however, as in many quarters was reported yesterday, that important bankers had held a conference during the day and had decided to come to the relief of the situation. No such action, it is declared, is necessary.

As has been the case ever since the present decline began—some six months ago—it was quite as impossible yesterday as in times past to obtain any satisfactory explanation as to the immediate source of the trouble which has forced the extensive selling. In a general way, of course, the fact that many new securities are still undigested and that large corporations are being compelled to pay 6 per cent. or more for loans—Union Pacific yesterday announced a $10,000,000 loan at 6—are set out as large factors in forcing the selling. But that these are the only causes is not for a moment believed.

Nor, looking in another direction, is it possible to learn with any definiteness who are the sellers. The principal bears are to be relied upon, every so-called "big" man in the financial district has been badly hit, or, if not that, has been a heavy seller for short account. First it was President Schwab of the Steel Trust who, the gossips said, had been obliged to sell several hundred thousand shares of standard stocks owned by him in order to protect his shipbuilding and other commitments; then James J. Hill, who lately has been talking pessimistically, was said to have parted with his reputed extensive line of investments; then came the report that the Moore Brothers had sold everything in order to protect their Rock Island holdings; still again the Rockefellers were credited with an endeavor to smash the market either in opposition to Mr. Morgan's plan to bull it or in order to "break into" Pennsylvania and New York Central and obtain control of those properties; and, finally, Mr. Keene's name was dragged in, he having joined with certain local Pittsburg and Western capitalists (including the Gates contingent) for the purpose of "getting even" with the bankers who had opposed the booming of such stocks as Southern Pacific, Reading, Baltimore and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville, in which these gentlemen were interested—not only opposed them, but actually forced them into taking heavy losses.

These, it may be said, are only a few of the many reports seeking to explain and explain the source of the selling—stories heard even as late as yesterday, and then, as formerly, just as possible of confirmation.

For that matter bankers themselves profess to have no knowledge or information on the subject. One of them yesterday, asked that he throw some light on the situation, replied as follows:

"There are three kinds of sellers in the stock market to-day. The first may be called the wicked bear or the short seller. The second kind is the one who sells because of exhausted margins. The third is what we may call the emotional seller. The last one sells because he sees other people selling. He has no opinion of the security which he sells except one which arises from a 'feeling' selling must run its course. The last kind sell regardless of the value of a security. There is no question that the value of stocks to-day is higher than the price, and people who are selling stocks are selling without showing good judgment or knowledge of the value of investments. The general situation is sound enough, and people who know the value of securities are absorbing them on a scale down."

Another banker, in reply to the same question, said: "What's the use of discussing it? Some very large people have been, so to speak, 'caught with the goods on.' They have had, in other words, too many stocks, and they are simply letting go because they have to. They are not New Yorkers alone, they are capitalists all over the country. Under such circumstances it is idle to talk of particular individuals, just as it is idle to endeavor to say when the liquidation will cease. It will stop only when it is over—and that may be as suddenly as it began." Speaking in a general way the rumors yesterday had it that the heaviest selling of the Steel Trust stocks was for Pittsburg account; that in St. Paul the Gates people let go a ten-thousand share line around 140, that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois certificates represented sales by some of the Moore following; that a leading Boston operator had been forced to liquidate a line of General Electric, Copper, and Sugar, and that the Standard Oil people were selling Pennsylvania.

During the day George J. Gould, who returned to the city, gave out this interview, supplementing recent published statements:

"I have said pretty nearly everything that is to say, and am just about talked out. In a word, I never saw the country in better shape than it is at present, and I look for at least another year of high prosperity for both railroads and business interests. That sums up the situation as I see it."

SCHWAB RUMORS DISCREDITED

No Confirmation at Pittsburg of Story That He Is Unloading Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 15.—There is no confirmation obtainable here of the rumor that Charles M. Schwab is unloading steel stocks.

Two days ago it was said the Steel Corporation President had ordered a broker here to dump a big lot on the market, and that the order was so large that the broker split it up between his own and four other houses so as not to attract attention to the size of the sale. Nobody can be found here to confirm this story.

It was also told to-day that local banks had called nearly all loans on account of the stringency in money, and that among the most were loans of $4,000,000 contracted by Mr. Schwab. This story with the others was thoroughly discredited.

It was pointed out in this connection that the local banks have been charging not less than 5½ per cent. for all loans for the last two months, and that Mr. Schwab could have got money cheaper in other cities. A brokerage firm in this city which has a relative of Mr. Schwab as a partner said Mr. Schwab did all his stock dealings in New York, and had done so for the past two years.

Pittsburg money has been flowing into New York so rapidly since the decline in New York stocks began that one banker to-day said there was not enough money left with which to carry on ordinary business.

HUNTS DOCK BOARD MINUTES.

Commissioner Hawkes Finds Reference to the Mysterious Mr. Kidney—Figures on Cement Contracts.

There was a lull in the Dock Board inquiry yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Clarke, who is conducting the investigation, spending only an hour at his office in the early forenoon. In that time he examined an employe of the Dock Department in regard to records.

Mr. Clarke is continuing his efforts to obtain the books of the Murphy-Gaffney concern, the New York Contracting and Trucking Company, which so far have proved unsuccessful, though several subpoenas duces tecum have been issued.

Nor has Mr. Clarke been able to find the mysterious W. I. Kidney, concerned in some of the transactions of the Gaffney-Murphy company and the Van Wyck Dock Board.

Commissioner Hawkes, who spent yesterday in looking over a huge volume containing the minutes of the Van Wyck Dock Board meetings, discovered in them a reference to Mr. Kidney which he considers rather significant when compared with other entries.

The paragraph was in the minutes of the meeting held on March 29, 1901, at which the entire board was present. It is in the form of a communication "ordered to be placed on file," and reads as follows:

"From W. I. Kidney, requesting that dredging be done at the dumping board, foot of West Seventy-ninth Street, North River. Engineer directed to order dredging done at a depth of fifteen feet at mean low water."

This is the pier which was held under a permit by Kidney when Alderman Gaffney made application for a lease of the property on behalf of the New York Contracting & Trucking Company, and in his letter referred to it as "our pier." The minutes of the Board show that under the same date Kane & Wright sent a communication which also was ordered on file. They asked that dredging be done in front of their bulkhead between East Forty-sixth and East Forty-seventh Streets, but their request was denied.

Mr. Hawkes says he also discovered evidence that, contrary to the statement of Charles F. Murphy, the price paid for cement on "Treasurer's orders" issued by him, was higher than what is paid for cement purchased after open bidding.

POLICEMEN QUIETLY ARRAIGNED

Lawyer for Prosecutors of Capt. Cooney and His Men Not Informed of Court Proceedings.

Walter H. Bahan, counsel for Charles C. Schmidt and William Lally, respectively owner and manager of a saloon at 29 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, was in Magistrate Smith's court yesterday in anticipation of the arraignment of Capt. John Cooney of the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct and his three detectives—Mack Donnelly, James Pendergast, and John Kennedy, accused of oppression. The lawyer was astonished to learn that the four policemen had appeared before the Magistrate on Tuesday and that the hearing had been set for July 21.

Mr. Bahan was indignant because he had not been notified that the accused men were to appear before the Magistrate on Tuesday. The affair was conducted so quietly that no one appeared to have known anything about it except the policemen themselves, the Magistrate, and a few court officials.

The police allege that a poolroom has been run over the saloon at 29 Borden Avenue, ostensibly occupied by the Cottage Athletic Club, and in a recent raid seven men were arrested. Schmidt and Lally say that policemen for weeks past have been loitering about the saloon interfering with and insulting patrons.

BLOCK PLANS FOR A BUILDING.

Benedict & Copp Decline to Give Up Their Lease to the International Banking Corporation.

The firm of Benedict & Copp, dealers in commercial paper, of 62 Wall Street, have refused to give up their lease of the ground floor of that building and their action promises to delay the erection of the new structure of the International Banking Corporation. The site of the proposed new building includes 58, 60, and 62 Wall Street, running through to Pine Street, and the demolition of the building on Nos. 58 and 60 has been nearly completed.

A representative of the firm of Benedict & Copp said yesterday: "Our lease here has about four years yet to run, and our unwillingness to vacate is not based upon any desire to block the plans of the new owners of the property. We have not made any proposition to vacate for a large cash consideration.

"The fact is that the firm has occupied ground-floor offices on Wall Street for over seventy-five years. If the International Banking Company will take steps to provide us with quarters similar to these anywhere between Pearl Street and Broadway for the unexpired term of our lease, the matter probably can be satisfactorily arranged."

ASKS PARDON FOR MILLER.

Petition for Syndicate Man Sent to Gov. Odell by Jerome.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday forwarded to Gov. Odell, who is in the West, a petition asking for executive clemency on behalf of William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate notoriety, who recently appeared as the chief witness in the trial of Col. Robert A. Ammon, his counsel, who was convicted of knowingly receiving $30,000 of the stolen Franklin Syndicate funds.

The chief reasons set forth are that Miller became a State witness, and is ill of consumption. The petition further sets forth that Miller was sentenced to ten years, of which he has served three years, and that since conviction he has made every effort at restitution, and has renounced all interest in one amount of $35,000 which will be divided among the creditors of the syndicate.

Miller is still in the Tombs, being used in civil cases. He does not wish to go back to Sing Sing, preferring to remain here, as he fears his life will be made miserable at the penitentiary by the other convicts. If he is ordered away from the Tombs again he will be taken to Dannemora Prison instead of Sing Sing.

WOMEN JUMP FROM CAR.

Two Are Injured in Panic Following Explosion in Controller Box.

Two women were painfully injured last evening by jumping from a south-bound trolley car at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Third Avenue when frightened by an explosion in the controller box. They were Mrs. Daniel Demersman of 730 Melrose Avenue and Mrs. Francis Nesall of 433 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Both received contusions of the body and abrasions of the face. They were attended by Dr. Foster of the Lincoln Hospital and were sent home.

The car was just coming to a stop when the explosion occurred and a sheet of blue flame issued from the box. There was a rush of passengers to get out, and Mrs. Demersman and Mrs. Nesall jumped. Both fell heavily and rolled over several times.

New Ellis Island Ferryboat.

A contract for a ferryboat to cost $91,715, to ply between the Barge Office and the Immigration Department offices on Ellis Island, has been awarded by the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del. The John G. Carlisle now runs between the Barge Office and Ellis Island. Six and a half months will be necessary for the building of the new boat.

UNION PACIFIC BORROWS

Loan of $10,000,000 Negotiated at About Six Per Cent. Interest.

Railroad Explains That Bond Issue Now Would Be Possible Only at a Sacrifice — Disapproval in Wall Street.

The financial district was startled yesterday by an official announcement from the Union Pacific Railroad Company that this road had found it advisable to negotiate a loan of $10,000,000 at a rate of interest which would about equal 6 per cent. This announcement, which had a tremendous sentimental effect on the stock market and which was widely discussed by railroad men and financiers, was first sent out over the tickers in the following form:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of financing requirements of affiliated companies, has sold $10,000,000 one-and-a-half-year 6 per cent. notes.

The Union Pacific has an excess of funds from its own earnings, but has deemed it well, under prevailing conditions, to avail of its credit for the benefit of its affiliated lines, the surplus earnings of which it is expected will provide for the bulk of these advances.

After the close of business the transaction was explained as follows by a representative of the Union Pacific interests:

"Certain of the subsidiary companies of the Union Pacific are in need of funds for purposes of improvements and acquisitions and they therefore came to the Union Pacific and asked it to lend its credit for a consideration to enable them to raise the money needed. It was not deemed advisable for the subsidiary roads to issue bonds, nor was it thought profitable for the Union Pacific to sell any of the securities which are unincumbered in its treasury. The sale of bonds at the present time, no matter how good they might be, could only be effected at a sacrifice.

"Our bonds have heretofore sold on a 4 per cent. basis, and if we would now make a concession even of only one-eighth or one-quarter of 1 per cent., the sale would not only injure our credit and place us for several years to come on a higher interest basis, but it would in the end prove more expensive than the payment of a 6 per cent. rate for a short period. We do not consider this loan as indicating that we are in bad straits. The Union Pacific has plenty of money and securities on hand for its own needs. Besides the transaction is not an extraordinary one. All the roads are constantly borrowing more or less, when, as now, they are unable to sell their bonds at a reasonable rate. Every year bonds are sold for extensions and improvements which are properly chargeable to earnings, and every road is constantly making such improvements and extensions. What the acquisitions which I have mentioned are I do not care to divulge at the present time.

"When asked whether the acquisitions mentioned did not include the purchase of the Los Angeles, San Pedro and Salt Lake City Railroad, which Senator Clark is building, and which recently bought a part of the Oregon Short Line, the answer was: 'Well, you may guess that it may have something to do with it.'"

Another representative of the Union Pacific, in order to show that the loan was considered a good investment, said that, although the letters offering subscriptions to it had not been sent out until the night before, the amount had been many times oversubscribed.

This view of this way of financing new acquisitions was not, however, acquiesced in by all Wall Street bankers. A member of a well-known firm said that he did not believe that the policy would turn out to be wise.

"The railroads," he said, "have been accustomed to get very good prices for their bonds. They make a mistake, however, in my opinion, if they assume that they will be able to get the same prices in the anywhere immediate future. I mean at the time when these loans expire, and when they will have to be taken up and paid for permanently by the issue of bonds. It seems to me that the very fact that they find it necessary to take such a loan is in itself a confession that their credit is not as good as it was, and I do not see how it can help maintaining their bonds on a lower rate.

"While a bond issue at this time would not have been received by the financial district with a show of overflowing enthusiasm, I believe that it would have had a less serious sentimental effect. The announcement of the loan, no doubt, staggered the market. I understand that other roads are endeavoring to make similar arrangements, and their effect will probably be unfavorable."

Wall Street generally was inclined to criticise the loan severely. The loan will fall due in a year and a half.

NEW HARLEM HOSPITAL BIDS.

Lowest of Seven Is $367,385—Plans Provide for Roof Gardens—New Willard Parker Pavilion.

Seven bids for the proposed new Harlem Hospital, in Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, were opened at Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees. The lowest bid was made by James C. McFerran, at $367,385.

It will probably be some time, however, before the contract is let, for as yet the Board of Aldermen has appropriated only $275,000 for the construction of the main building. The board recently appropriated $125,000 for a power house, laundry, and outhouse, but that sum cannot, without special permission, be applied to the construction of the main building.

Horgan & Slattery are the architects for the building. According to the terms of the contract the building must be completed within 540 days after the contract is awarded. The plans by Horgan & Slattery provide for an administration building five stories high and two wings four stories high. A feature of the plans is that they provide for two roof gardens or sun parlors on the wings of the building. Accommodation for 150 patients is contemplated.

The Board of Health at its regular meeting yesterday let the contract for the building of the new scarlet fever pavilion on the grounds of the Willard Parker Hospital, foot of East Sixteenth Street, to John E. Sheehan & Co., of 100 Fifth Avenue. The contract price is $377,000. Of the five bids made the Sheehan & Co. bid was the lowest.

OFFERED HER BABY AS BAIL.

Alleged Shoplifter Was Willing to Surrender Child to Detective.

"You may take my baby if you'll let me go," said Mary Smith, when arrested yesterday afternoon by Mary E. Murphy, a detective in a department store at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

In company with another woman she was observed going from counter to counter, and on the street was seized by the detective and charged with shoplifting. Her companion escaped. She offered her baby, which she carried, as bail, but was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station and locked up, with the child.

SHERIFF HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Richmond County Official Was Thrown Out on His Head.

Sheriff Franklin Vitt of Richmond County was severely injured in a runaway accident last night in Richmond.

He was driving to his office in his carriage when his horse took fright at a trolley car and ran away. It fled along Clark Avenue, but in making a sharp turn the wagon was overturned and the Sheriff was thrown out. He struck on his head and face, and was badly bruised.

Minister Powell Returns.

William F. Powell, the United States Minister to Haiti, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Prince William IV. from Port au Prince, which place he left with his wife and secretary on July 8. He went at once to his home in Camden, N. J., but will return to this city on Monday to attend the interment of the remains of his mother, who died in Washington in March last.

WANT NO BRIDGE DELAY

Board of Estimate Reappropriates Bonds Aldermen Defeated.

Controller Grout Says Tammany Cannot Afford to Continue Its Opposition—Commissioner Lindenthal Pleased.

Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal are determined upon doing everything in their power to prevent the Board of Aldermen from delaying the work on the Manhattan Bridge, and accordingly yesterday at the Board of Estimate meeting the $6,533,000 of corporate stock necessary for the superstructure of the bridge was reappropriated. The vote was unanimous and was on the motion of the Controller, after Mayor Low, President Swanstrom of Brooklyn, and he had been in a whispered consultation before the Board met and before Presidents Cantor and Cromwell came in. They asked to be recorded in the affirmative later on.

This was in spite of the action of the Board of Aldermen the day before, when the same appropriation was defeated by a vote of 41 to 24. Later in the day it was discovered that the appropriation was $1,000 higher than called for by the Bridge Commissioner, and so it was rescinded as a whole and then again adopted as $6,532,000.

To compel action by the Board of Aldermen at the earliest possible time a clerk was ordered to transmit the appropriation resolution at once to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen and this was done before the close of the business day. Thus the Aldermen will have six weeks from yesterday in which again to muster at least forty votes against the proposition or else have it become effective without their action.

"I do not think the Board of Aldermen will continue to stand against the bridge appropriation," said Controller Grout, after the meeting. "Questions of engineering are no more for the determination of Aldermen than they are for the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to pass upon. When the Bridge Commissioner has adopted his plans and they have been approved by a board of competent engineers and also by the Municipal Art Commission, there is nothing for the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen to do but to pass the appropriation. The Tammany members of the board cannot afford to continue in opposition, and I look to see favorable action next time. The board reversed its original position on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, and I look to see it reverse its original position on the bridge appropriation now that the members of the board have done their talking."

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal was pleased with the Board of Estimate's action.

"That shows the board has indorsed me and my plans," he said. "As for the Board of Aldermen, I have little to say. They defeated the appropriation and are accountable for that action. My department has nothing to do with forcing an appropriation. We simply present the matter to the Aldermen and to the public through the Aldermen. As for the merits of the eye-bar cable system, so much has been said that I do not care to continue on that line after the system has been indorsed by the best engineers in the country. However, I might call attention to the fact that in both the Williamsburg and the Brooklyn Bridges the eye-bar cable system is used to lodge the wire cables at the anchorages. On the principle that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link it is hard to see why the engineers would use the eye-bar system at the anchorages, where there occurs the greatest strain, and the wire cables in the rest of the bridge if they did not regard the eye-bar system as fully as good as the wire cables.

"On the charge that has been made to the effect that only the American Bridge Company could fill the order for the nickel-steel eye-bars under the plans, I wish to say I have been assured that at least four bidders would compete for the contract. They are the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Carbon Steel Company, the Cambria Iron Company, and the American Bridge Company."

The Commissioner let it be known most emphatically that he would go right ahead with the anchorages and the tower foundations, in defense of the main superstructure appropriation for the bridge, and that he had no doubt but that the anchorages and the tower foundations would make it an absolute necessity to use the eye-bar cables to complete the structure.

Among Republican circles yesterday there was considerable criticism of the Republican Aldermen who had voted with the Tammany members against the appropriation. It was freely predicted that when the matter again comes before the Aldermen, the necessary forty-one votes to defeat the appropriation will not be forthcoming.

"CANDY TRUST" MEN ARRESTED

Eleven Members of the Executive Committee Charged with Conspiracy to Restrain Trade.

Eleven members of the Confectionery Jobbers' Protective Association, known as the Candy Trust, constituting its Executive Committee, were yesterday formally placed under arrest on warrants issued by Justice Wyatt, charging them with conspiracy to restrain trade. They were paroled in the custody of their counsel until July 23. Warrants were issued for two other men.

The complainant is Morris E. Goldenberg, who charges that his business has been ruined and his wife driven into insanity by the methods of the association, which expelled him because he did not adhere to its rules.

The association was organized a little more than a year ago. According to Goldenberg's affidavit it made a compact with the manufacturers, whereby the latter agreed not to sell to others than its members. Credit was thus cut off to the small dealers who, Goldenberg alleges, could not become members, the price of candy was advanced 25 per cent., and competition practically stifled.

One of the clauses of the by-laws of the organization fixed a fine of $100 upon any member who either directly or indirectly furnished any goods to a suspended member or a non-member of the association. It is upon this clause that the prosecution, which is under the original anti-trust section of the Code, has been begun.

The eleven men arrested are Julius Steger, Julius Riederman, Victor Claiser, Isidore Dyck, Lucien Cowenhal, John Merle, David Bachman, Jacob Mendelowitz, Christian Pell, Jacob Milch, and Maurice L. Weill.

BRONX MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

Police Handicapped by Roxbury's Family to Confer Concerning the Murder—Suspects Still Watched.

The police yesterday obtained no additional information bearing on the murder of Charles W. Roxbury in River Avenue, the Bronx, last Friday. Inspector Titus said that of course suspicion had pointed to more than one person, and that those who had been singled out as suspects were under surveillance. But in no instance was there enough evidence to warrant an arrest.

Inspector Titus considers himself handicapped by the refusal of Mr. Roxbury's family to confer with the police, and his failure so far to obtain an accurate description of the gold hunting-case watch which was stolen from the murdered man. At the last place that it was cleaned the usual precaution to register the name of maker, number, and other data of description was not taken.

The police yesterday made no further search for the body of a woman at the Second Avenue bridge over the Harlem, but intimated that while the statement that a tug churned up the leg of a woman on Tuesday was made in good faith, the object seen was not a human limb.

There was some talk in the Bronx yesterday of holding a mass meeting to protest against the inadequacy of the police force in that borough. It was said that the Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor of the Tremont Methodist Church, from which Mr. Roxbury was buried, was interested in the mass meeting.

Ex-Capt. Price said that he had not heard of such a movement, and expressed the opinion that no good would result from such a meeting.

"I will say, however," remarked the former policeman, "that the police force in this section of the city is not what it should be. Down at Police Headquarters they know that the Bronx is on the map, but that is about all the attention they pay to it."

"Commissioner Greene has made every effort to get more policemen for all sections of the city," said Inspector Titus, "and he has succeeded in getting some. As soon as he returns he will appoint 800 more, and the Bronx will get its share. It now has as many policemen, according to population, as any other section. It is much better policed than it was before the greater city was incorporated."

"JOSS" STICK SET HAIR AFIRE.

Miss Hills Forgot the Burning Mosquito Remedy and Awoke to Find Herself Aflame.

Since the plague of mosquitos has extended over the Bronx, the girls of that borough have borrowed a fad from the girls of New Jersey and have taken to "joss" sticks as an effective remedy for the pests. They put the burning sticks in their hair and thus make them not alone practical, but decorative.

Miss Helen Hills, daughter of George F. Hills, a paper manufacturer, is one of those, however, who will not follow the fad further. Miss Hills, who is nineteen years old, went out with a party of young people on Tuesday evening, and all the girls had the burning sticks in their hair. Miss Hills returned to her home at 686 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, about 9 o'clock. She was tired, and went to her room to rest.

Forgetting the "joss" sticks, she laid down on a couch, and was soon asleep. She was awakened about an hour later by heat, and discovered that the couch and her hair were afire. She quickly buried her head in the bed clothing and extinguished the fire in her hair. Then she took a rug from the floor and smothered the flames on the couch.

She had slept with her arms above her head, and they were scorched slightly. She calmly rubbed them with cold cream and then walked down to the porch and informed her parents of her narrow escape.

Miss Hills was about yesterday. "I think I'll let the mosquitos bite next time," she remarked to a friend. "The 'joss' sticks are very good, but they are so easy to forget, especially when one is tired."

WANTS CITY TO BUY FERRY.

Borough President Swanstrom Asks Commissioners to Acquire 39th Street (South Brooklyn) Route.

President Swanstrom of the Borough of Brooklyn made public yesterday the text of a long letter which he has sent to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, requesting them to authorize the acquirement of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, which connects the Battery, in Manhattan, with the south of Brooklyn. President Swanstrom declares that its acquisition by the city at this time is an absolute necessity.

In the communication the Brooklyn President holds that as the population of the section of Brooklyn in question is greater than that of the City of Rochester and other up-State cities excepting Buffalo, the inconvenience caused by the delays of the ferry service is a serious matter. It is his desire that the Commissioner of Docks be empowered to acquire the real estate and equipment of the New York and South Brooklyn Ferry and Steam Transportation Company, which now owns and operates the ferry.

Accompanying his letter he gives figures tending to prove the assertion that New York is declining as a centre of commerce, especially as a centre of export, and declares that this decline, in the opinion of leading merchants, is primarily due to the lack of wharfage facilities in New York. To the end that expeditious transit between the North and East River, Mr. Swanstrom suggests that as a remedy South Brooklyn should be made easy of access and wharves be built there.

Dunn's District Outing.

Fully 10,000 followers of ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, participated in his annual outing, which was held yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino. The occasion was an entire day affair, and it was long past midnight before the end was called. Starting in the morning with a bowling tournament and various athletic sports, it wound up in the evening with a big dance. Refreshments equal to the occasion were provided, and the Delaware Club, the official organization of the district, was in charge of the affair. Two thousand gallons of ice cream were provided for the occasion and other things were in proportion.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRAUD MUST BE UNEQUIVOCALLY PROVED.—The complaint in an action brought in the Municipal Court by Jacob Postal against Samuel G. Cohn and another alleged that damages were sought "for deceit and fraud in the sale of a horse." The only evidence, however, tending to prove that the defendants had knowledge of the alleged unsoundness of the animal was to the effect that on the day of the delivery to the plaintiff the horse was seen "wringing wet" while in the defendants' possession. There was no evidence that this condition had continued for any length of time or that it had been noted on any previous occasion. The defendants, in explanation, said the horse was "soft." The Second Appellate Division does not think there was sufficient proof of fraud to support a judgment in the plaintiff's favor, and therefore reverses the court below. Justice Woodward, for the appellate tribunal, quoting from the case of Morris vs. Talcott, (96 N. Y., 107,) said: "A party, therefore, relying upon the establishment of a cause of action or a right to a remedy against another, based upon the alleged commission of a fraud by such person, must show affirmatively facts and circumstances necessarily tending to establish a probability of guilt in order to maintain his claim. When the evidence is capable of an interpretation consistent with innocence, equally consistent with which makes it the innocence of the accused party as with that of his guilt, the meaning must be ascribed to it which accords with his innocence rather than that which imputes to him a criminal intent. Where fraud is alleged as the basis of the action it must be proved. The law will not permit a recovery by proof of a right of action upon contract or of some other character, and this though facts may be stated or may appear which in proper form might sustain such an action."

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—On the trial in the City Court of Yonkers of an accident case, the evidence of Dr. Samuel Wimpleberg and his witnesses showed that as he was about to alight from a car of the Yonkers Railroad Company the car, which had stopped, started with a sudden jerk, throwing him down. That any such accident occurred was denied in toto by the railroad company. Its employes in charge of the cars at the time and locality in question, and also a police officer stationed at the place of the alleged accident, testified that none of them had seen or heard that Dr. Wimpleberg had been hurt. The trial Justice in his charge told the jury that the railroad company did not attempt to account for the accident at all, and that if they found that it did happen they were then to consider the question of damages. Holding, as he did, that there was no contest as to the manner of the happening of the accident, the Justice refused to charge that the jury might find from certain evidence that the doctor had been guilty of contributory negligence. He said the accident either happened substantially as described by the plaintiff and his witnesses or it didn't happen at all. There is no contest over contributory negligence, although it guilty of it he cannot recover. The trial court's refusal to charge as requested, and his charge as given, the Appellate Division holds in reversing a judgement on a verdict in Dr. Wimpleberg's favor, constituted a ruling that the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence. "In actions of this nature," said presiding Justice Goodrich for the appellate tribunal, "the trend of modern authority is to require the submission of the question of a plaintiff's contributory negligence to the jury whenever there is any evidence, however slight, from which the jury might infer that the plaintiff was free from such negligence. This is for the benefit of a plaintiff. By parity of reasoning a defendant should have the right to have the question of the plaintiff's contributory negligence submitted to the jury whenever there is evidence, slight though it be, upon which the jury might infer that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence."

$400,000 SOUGHT FOR CONSUMPTIVES' RETREAT

Commissioner Folks Asks for Money for Hospital.

Recommends That a Site Be Found Near the City—Report Made to the Mayor.

Commissioner Homer Folks of the Department of Public Charities yesterday recommended that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorize an issue of bonds to the amount of $400,000 for the construction of a municipal sanitarium for consumptives. He made a report on the general subject to the Mayor, as Chairman of the Board.

A sanitarium that would accommodate 500 patients, he says, can be built at a cost of $407,000. The cost of maintaining it, he figures it, would be $1 a day for each patient. It is believed, however, that if sufficient land were provided to permit dairying, poultry raising, and vegetable and fruit growing, a considerable income might be had from those sources.

The hospital, the Commissioner says, should be located as near New York City as possible. He is convinced that a satisfactory site can be procured within fifty miles of the city, probably within forty.

"This would mean," says the Commissioner, "that the friends and relatives of the patients could visit them without losing more than a half day from their usual employment, and at an expense not exceeding $1.00 for railroad fare, or, if half rates could be secured, as would probably be the case, not exceeding 80 cents. These considerations will prove to be important in their influence upon the willingness of patients to be sent to the sanitarium."

Eleven eminent physicians, experts in the treatment of consumption, were consulted by Mr. Folks with a view to ascertaining what elevation is considered essential for such an institution. Until recently, he says, physicians, as a rule, have held that a very considerable elevation is necessary. Seven of the eleven consulted considered an elevation of from 600 to 1,000 feet satisfactory; two suggested 1,200 to 1,500 as extremely desirable, and two strongly favored 2,000 feet.

Requirements for location as indicated by these medical authorities are a porous soil, opportunity for good drainage, sufficient remoteness from cities and villages to insure pure air, shelter from north and northeast winds, an abundant water supply of good quality, an attractive outlook, and accessibility to a railway station. Mr. Folks's investigations have convinced him that all of these requirements may be met in sites within the distance from New York stated.

The amount of ground, the report says, should be sufficient to insure the preservation of surrounding forests to the north and northeast and to prevent undesirable neighbors in the immediate vicinity of the buildings. It should, if possible, be sufficient to provide for walks for the patients, affording diversity of outlook, without climbing and without leaving the institution. In addition there should be ground enough to admit of the maintenance of a considerable dairy and to carry on the raising of poultry, and also some vegetable and fruit raising. It is suggested that for a hospital to accommodate 500 patients there should be secured, if possible, from 250 to 400 acres of land.

Land of the character desired, it is estimated, should not cost more than $250 an acre, making the cost of the 400 acres $100,000.

Regarding the type of buildings, the report says that fortunately it will not be necessary for the city to construct expensive houses, except for such service buildings as power house, administration building, &c. Cheap wooden structures for some of the patients and tent cottages, he says, are inexpensive and probably better suited to the needs of the patients so far as dormitory purposes are concerned than more expensive buildings.

Of the present work of the Department of Public Charities for consumptives, Mr. Folks says that fully one-third of its patients are under care at the Tuberculosis Infirmary on Blackwell's Island and at the Kings County Hospital. On July 1 last there were 301 patients in the former and 90 in the latter, making a total of 451. A new municipal sanitarium, Mr. Folks says, should sustain such relation to the Tuberculosis Infirmary as will facilitate the free interchange of patients according to their condition from time to time.

The Commissioner says that the work of the proposed sanitarium is perhaps more nearly akin to that of the Board of Trustees of the Bellevue and allied hospitals than that of any other existing municipal department, and the fact that the Commissioner of Charities is ex officio a member of that board would insure co-operation between the new institution and the work now being carried on by the Charities Department. The Commissioner's recommendations follow:

That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment express its approval of the establishment of a municipal sanitarium for consumptives.

That the board request the Board of Health to select a site for such sanitarium at the earliest practicable moment, and, in co-operation with the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals secure the necessary consents therefor.

That the board request the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals to co-operate with the Board of Health in selecting such site and in securing the necessary consents therefor, and to establish and maintain thereon, when the use of such site has been secured, a sanitarium for consumptives.

That an appropriation of the sum of $30,000 be made, through the issue of special revenue bonds, to the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals to cover the cost of selection of site and maintenance during the remainder of the current year.

That an issue of bonds to the amount of $400,000 be authorized for the construction by the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of a municipal sanitarium for consumptives.

The Board of Aldermen already has expressed its approval of the project.

BROKERS' COATS DAMAGED.

Slight Fire in Consolidated Exchange Building Near Steel Post.

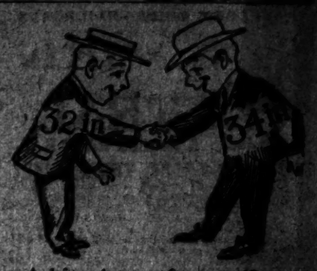
When the members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange call to-day for their comfortable coats which they wear on the market floor they will find most of them slightly soiled with smoke and water. The spots, which will be hard to rub out, were caused by a fire which started shortly before 6 o'clock last night.

The janitor found smoke coming up through the building and called the engineer. The firemen found that the smoke came from the floor over the coat room, and was due to a defective wire. It was suggested that the wire had probably been overheated by the excessive business done yesterday on the bear side of the market. The post near the United States Steel post, and it was remarked that this was fortunate, as it assured the firemen of plenty of water.

This is the second time that the Consolidated Exchange has been visited with a fire within the last three months. This is particularly irritating to the members, as the floors were newly laid only a few months ago.

Lull in the Aqueduct Inquiry.

No testimony was taken yesterday in the Aqueduct Board examination. Assistant District Attorney Train and members of the Merchants' Association Committee spending the day in sifting the evidence already adduced on the charges of contumacious neglect of duty against Commissioners Ten Eyck, Windolph, and Ryan. Mr. Train last night left for Bar Harbor, where he will remain until Tuesday. He will put in some work on the report he will shortly render to District Attorney Jerome.



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